THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 287

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

SUMMER.

BY MARY E. POPE.

The fervid Summer blows her fiery breath,
And like a furnace glows the air,
Deep stillness, almost as the hush of death,
Broods in the hot noon everywhere.

Life-giving stillness! for the potent heat
Wakes in the bosom of the earth
The torpid germs that spring the sun to meet,
Giving to wealth and glad abundance birth.

The ripening grain kissed by the amorous sun,
Is harvested on many a golden field;
The peach grows ruddy, blooms the purple plum,
Blood-hearted melons cooling nectar yield.

How pleasant now, the Spring-time labor done,
To bask in idleness 'neath the shade,
Or whispering trees, listening the busy hum
Of the bee's languid serenade.

The fire-fly glancing on the dewy night,
The katydid's nocturnal song,
The night-born sweets of flowerets unite
The noon-tide idlesse to prolong.

Sweet, languid, luscious Summer-time,
Time for bright dreams in waking sleep;
The sons of sorrow in thy golden prime,
And slumbrous calm may cease to weep.
1862.

These scraps, though old, have never been published. They are offered to the APPEAL with that desire that is born of their production, to add my mite to the literature of "the land we love."

A SUICIDE.

At St. Louis, recently, George K. Bowman, druggist, put a period to his existence by using a narcotic sufficient to put him to sleep forever, in which we know not "what dreams may come." At the coroner's inquest, the wife and brother of the deceased were examined. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of an overdose of narcotic poison, administered by his own hand, with intention to destroy his own life, and that he was in a state of mental derangement at the time. Previous to taking the poison he left a note for his wife, in which he stated that he was going to die, and asked his brother to take care of his wife and child, and carry on the business. He was about twenty-two years old, and was born in Delaware. Deceased wrote the following lines in a book a few days before he put an end to his life:

DEDICATED TO ARCHER BOWMAN, BORN MAY 24, 1868.

Fragile, winsome little wanderer, stranger now to pain or joy,
What, oh tell me, will the future bring to thee, thou darling boy?
What of gladness, tinged with sadness, may thy future years disclose,
E'er thy smile has lost its brightness, ruddy cheek its tint of rose?
What of sorrow on the morrow, of thy young life's happy day,
May enshroud thee in its mantle, cherub fair, yet mortal clay?
What the dream that gilds thy slumber when thou wakest from the spell,
Where, oh where will fortune lead thee, guileless babe now loved so well?
Life is fleeting, all its greeting, be it frown or fond caress,
Goes for nought with bravest action unless God, who gave, will bless.
Sweetly smiling, joy beguiling, what at last may fate decree?
Where thy bark shall cast its anchor, what thy race on earth shall be.
Mother, father, may His blessing crown our child wherever he roam—
He whose strength can never falter,
Mercy tempered with His love,
Whose angel numbers guard his slumbers
Through life's short and weary way.
Lead him and thee right onward to a happier, endless day.
G. K. B.

From Chambers' Journal.]

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

This is the room where she slept
Only a year ago—
Quiet and carefully swept,
Blinds and curtains like snow.
There, by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She would kneel with her tiny clasped hands
And pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

Nelly, grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face—
I see her yet
Sitting there in the place;
But the crowd rolls on, and the streets are drear,
And the world goes hard with a bitter doom,
And Nelly is singing elsewhere—and here,
And here is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue;
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I know she is quiet, and buried and dead,
I should not wonder much.

For she was so young, you know—
Only seven years old;
And she loved me, loved me so,
Though I was gray and cold;
And her face was so wise and so sweet to see,
And it still looked living when she lay dead,
And she used to plead for mother and me
By the side of that very bed!

I wonder now if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little nightgown dressed,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
In the room where she used to rest.

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I cannot think that my darling died
Like great strong men, with their prayers unstrung;
Nay! rather she sits at God's own side,
And sings as she used to do!

DEATH.

BY MOINA—REV. A. J. RYAN.

Out of the shadows of sadness,
Into the sunshine of gladness,
Into the light of the blest—
Out of a land very dreary,
Out of the world of the weary,
Into the Rapture of Rest.

Out of to day's sin and sorrow,
Into a blissful to-morrow,
Into a day without gloom;
Out of a land filled with sighing—
Land of the dead and the dying—
Into a land without tomb.

Out of a life of commotion,
Tempest-swept oft as the ocean,
Dark with the wreck drifting o'er—
Into a land calm and quiet;
Never a storm cometh nigh it—
Never a wreck on its shore.

Out of the land in whose bowers
Perish and fade all the flowers—
Out of the land of decay—
Into the Eden where fairest
Of flowerets—and sweetest and rarest—
Never shall wither away.

Out of the world of the wailing,
Thronged with the anguished and ailing,
Out of the world of the sad—
Into the world that rejoices—
World of bright visions and voices—
Into the world of the glad.

Out of a life ever lornful,
Out of a land very mournful,
Where in bleak exile we roam—
Into a joyland above us,
Where there's a Father to love us—
Into "Our Home—Sweet Home."

A Serious Quarrel.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury, the special to the Louisville *Journal* says, have had a serious quarrel. We give his own language:

I am enabled to state, on what I believe to be undoubted authority, that the President and Secretary McCulloch have had a violent altercation. It came to the ears of the President, in a shape which was entirely authentic, that during the impeachment trial the Secretary of the Treasury made direct overtures to old Ben Wade, with whom a perfect understanding was reached. Mr. Johnson brought the matter to McCulloch's attention, and McCulloch not responding very satisfactorily, the President grew more positive, and finally the two quarrelled outright. In this quarrel the President was very violent. He told McCulloch that he (Johnson) had been deceived by half the members of his Cabinet, who had been from the first courting his enemies and betraying him. McCulloch was not very courageous in his replies and tried to evade the issue. It is believed by those who are privy to the affair that it will result in the speedy resignation of McCulloch. This will be hailed with delight by the Democrats. They regard McCulloch as the most dangerous Radical in the Cabinet. He is in thorough accord with Grant and will go any length in order to procure his election. The President is now convinced that it is wisdom, as well as duty, to get rid of him.

—Belfast, Me., boasts of a drummer-boy only three years old.

—Kate Reynolds, the actress, is praised by the London papers.

FORCES AND VALUES.

Two Lectures, Read as One, for the Benefit of the Fanny Thurston Fund, at Memphis, in 1867.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

[CONCLUDED.]

A people too commonly undervalues its great men living, to exaggerate their greatness after they are dead. But this is only the common effect of Time, which magnifies many things, and increases their value. The worthless things of to-day become priceless to-morrow; while again, that which to-day fashion makes desirable and costly, Time to morrow makes of nothing worth. The ages condense and transmute into the soil, on which the prosperity and power of a nation depend, the rank and worthless vegetation of the uninhabited primeval world. During the slow procession of centuries the worthless carbon changes into the priceless diamond. To the Etruscan vase, the rude bronze or copper coin of the reign of some old Sassanian King, the curious fossil shell, the bone of some animal of a race ages ago extinct,—to these and everything like these that the Present holds as universal legatee of the Past, Time gives an ever-increasing value; while it makes conquests and glories, and the names and reputations of rulers and statesmen in their day esteemed great, as worthless as the sea-weed flung by the waves upon the barren sand.

Profound reverence for the LAW, genuine LOYALTY, and TRUTH, are the indispensable requisites for the prosperity and continuance of a Free Commonwealth.

"A free people," it is said, "may speak its mind with fulness; but after decision, it must obey, as well as the serf. Respect for the law should be greater in free States than in those that have masters, and where public opinion has not cut and deepened the great channels." For it is the law made by themselves, for themselves. Whatsoever is imposed on them without their consent, is not law, but the arrogant edict of tyranny. Reverence for that which is truly law, is self-reverence. For those officers civil or military, who violate it, and usurp power, and crush constitutional guarantees, and substitute the Russian Ukase for the Roman Plebiscitum, the mandates of the law should be concise and stern, like those of the Twelve Tables,—"LET THEM DIE THE DEATH!"—Remember that "a hatred to ill government is an antipathy wonderfully strong in wise men, and wonderfully weak in fools;" and when Usurpation is once in the saddle, it is not easily unseated. The title ripens by prescription, and if the people become a little used to it, only the most intolerable outrages will rouse them to annihilate the new-born despotism.

LOYALTY was for ages a chivalric blind devotion to the Monarch or the Leader. It has exacted life, not only in hecatombs, as in the days of Cæsar and Timour, but in fragments also, as when one serf of an oriental despot hastened to stab himself, and another to throw himself from the rock, that his Master's absolute power and the devotion of his subjects might be manifested to the Envoy of another Monarch. Surely there is something noble in human nature, and the presence of the Divine in it explains its contradictions, notwithstanding the shrieking of the sophists and the groaning of misanthropes, and all that is sordid and base and tyrannical in humanity. For man has in all ages offered his life freely on all kinds of pretexts,—for religions of all sorts, for moneys, for enterprise, for whims and oddities, and even for the worthless tyrants. It is more difficult to live than to die.

There is a spiritual loyalty, from Thermopylæ and Curtius leaping into the gulf, to the latest noble self-sacrifice of heroism. The loyalty of man to man is such, that he will not only kill himself, but his idol, as when Virginius slew his daughter, and the Roman freedman killed his master, to save from worse. Loyalty to Kings has been common. A thousand breasts have often been bared to save the hero from the swords of thickening foes. Napoleon's dying veterans, at Waterloo as at Austerlitz, in direful defeat, as well as in glorious victory, uttered with feeble voices their old cry of devotion. The man personified the principle.

Men die for Glory, Honor and Duty. When they ceased to reverence Kings and deify Emperors, Loyalty became obedience to the law, love of constitutional liberty, the fidelity of the soldier to his colors and Captain, the love of the sailor for his ship and flag; and personal Loyalty was sublimated into Patriotism.

We have been taught in some degree to appreciate the immense force of Loyalty to a flag, to a free government, a Union, a State, an Idea. The lesson has been written for us in blood and fire.

Loyalty to the State is indispensable to the State. Without it, the mass of people have not become a State, but only an organized mob. It is the cohesion that binds the free State together. Remove it, and you have only a heap of grains of sand. Cemented with it, the State endures. When the true type of loyalty is lost, it becomes a superstition, and men will do homage to a pretender, because he seems to be a King and Priest of Heroism or Thought.

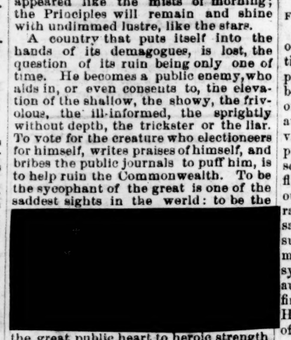
From true Loyalty come the resolutions to maintain the ancient glories of the State, and the laying down of life for an idea or a theory. It lives under all oppressions. Crushed, trampled on, buried, the roots still live under the earth; and loyalty to the idea of State Sovereignty and Nationality continues to live and is potent in Hungary and Poland.

Every man and woman can help enlarge and strengthen this loyalty to the State. The self sacrifice of the humblest, as an example, has an incalculable power and value. Who can estimate the effect, present and future, not only upon individuals, but upon a whole people, of the heroism of the sailor who nails the colors to the mast and will not leave his guns though the ship sinks; of the English Regiment drowning on deck, and going down with the vessel, with drums beating and colors flying; of the widow who furnishes the inflammable arrows to burn the house in which her children were born, that it may not shelter the enemies of her country? The circles produced by such actions not only widen continually, but the ripples grow into immense waves of enthusiasm and patriotism, as they enlarge, and recede from the center.

TRUTH is the health of the soul. Every true word is the word of God. He is the great Fountain of Truth, from which it all flows, like the Light from the Sun. All true Thoughts are inspirations. The true orator is a prophet: the babblers are the prophets of Baal. Thoughts, spoken and printed, are the great levers by which nations are moved, the storm-words that lash the great heaving popular ocean into convulsions, the word of Christ that stills the restless waves. Unfortunately, all speech is not the utterance of true thoughts, or even of any thoughts whatever; and babble is often more available with the people than genuine speech.

Do not mistake the loquacious babbler for the truly great man. The mistake is fatal to republics. For speech, even if it consists chiefly in sound, is a Force and Power, as often effectual for evil as for good. Detest especially that rhetoric which justifies or apologizes for departures from principle under the pressure of necessity or for present expediency. Principles do not shift and vary with the fluctuating tides of circumstance, nor disappear in the presence of necessity and expediency. These are only for to-day. Principles are for all time, the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, as the Deity, from whom they emanate, is all that was, is, and is to be. To-morrow, necessity and expediency will have disappeared like the mists of morning; the Principles will remain and shine with undimmed lustre, like the stars.

A country that puts itself into the hands of its demagogues, is lost, the question of its ruin being only one of time. He becomes a public enemy, who aids in, or even consents to, the elevation of the shallow, the showy, the frivolous, the ill-informed, the sprightly without depth, the trickster or the liar. To vote for the creature who electioneers for himself, writes praises of himself, and bribes the public journals to puff him, is to help ruin the Commonwealth. To be the sycophant of the great is one of the saddest sights in the world: to be the



the great public heart to heroic strength and endurance; that give faith and the light of Hope in the darkest hour of trial, and stir even the meanest of mankind to unselfish sacrifice

A free people should take care not to cheapen its rewards. It is more fatal and more foolish than to depreciate its currency by breaking its faith. Wages to the workman! Honor to the worthy! A man were better to hang himself with the garter of nobility, than wear it when he has not earned it. He only who has borne the cross is worthy to wear it. Let men be bribed and bought with money, if you will, but not with place and honor. Appoint the fittest and promote the best. Honors established by any other rule are *dis*honors. Whoso has a vote, has a voice, indirectly, in the conferring of all honors; and how much or how little soever his vote may weigh, if he does not give it for the best, he to that extent undermines the foundations of the State.

It is not now, when the hand of God weighs so heavily upon our unfortunate land of the South, when to the desolations of war and the consequent impoverishment, distress and hunger, and an intolerable weight of debt, and the terror of confiscation threatened, are added the wrathful inundations, and persecutions more merciless than the slow and sullen anger of the silent waters,—it is not now that we can be insensible to the value or forgetful of the uses of adversity. Calamities are the discipline of nations, to test their manliness and heroism; to bless them if nobly borne, and to temper and invigorate the souls which they cannot overcome. It is the noblest destiny of nations, as it is of men, to suffer and endure; and martyrdom is the crown of glory of a people, also, as it is of a man. A people, like an individual, may magnatize. If it be strong of heart and of true courage, it prefers the altar of sacrifice or the stake.

It is prosperity, and not adversity, that is hurtful to a Commonwealth. A noble and generous people, conquered, owes thanks to an ungenerous oppressor, who gives its people occasion to display those best and most heroic qualities, of which in its days of better fortunes it was perhaps unconscious. Out of the agonies of suffering spring phœnix like, for the people that has bravery to be true to itself and to endure, the new glories of regeneration.

That Civil War, whose memories, like its consequences, possess immortality, and the hollow, heartless, cruel calm that has succeeded it, have taught us many lessons that we shall be wise to heed. It only condensed into bloody facts and baleful consequences, the errors in Statesmanship and the knaveries of politics of thirty years of wrangling and the controversies of faction. That our calamities continue, is proof that the discipline is not yet sufficient, that we have not yet sufficiently profited by the sharp lessons of adversity; and that the red horrors of war and carnage, the blaze of burning homes, the loss of those over whose graves we strew Spring flowers and speak the broken words of sorrow, the agonies of broken hearts drying in vain to God for pity, have not yet taught us wisdom.

If we prove incapable of learning any thing, and are still in love with all the old abuses, our just fate and shameful fall will at least furnish fruitful lessons for the coming ages.

The humblest man or the feeblest woman, in whatever direction either may work to serve society or the State, need not be apprehensive that the labor so expended will be lost. No force in this universe is valueless. No Force nor any action of any Force, is lost. There are no blows struck in the void. Paul the Apostle, even after his conversion, was not a person of much consideration, and the sphere of his labors was the preaching of a new and unpopular faith to those low in the social scale,—anti-idolatry in an idolatrous world. He wrote a few letters, no one of them as long as modern political speech,—letters to handfuls of very obscure individuals in the great Empire City, ROME, and the great provincial cities of Corinth and Ephesus, and in some Roman provinces, and to the obscure persons, Timotheus, Titus and Philemon;—and what a wonderful work in the world these letters have wrought! What, by the side of them, are Moscow expeditions and Waterloos? The great works of the world are done unexpectedly, as printing was invented, by unknown men.

To appreciate all the forces that act upon and within a people, and to know the value of these, and be able to use and combine them wisely, is to be a Statesman. It is from the mutual action and re-action of antagonistic forces, that harmony, every where in the Universe, results. We support ourselves only on what resists. To yield to the opposing Force, whatever it may be, is to be undone. To yield to and follow the popular caprice, to consult expediency, to violate law and justice in order to achieve a temporary success or secure a present benefit, to be disloyal to one's convictions, to use the falsehood that seems profitable, is not statesmanship but fatuity.

True wisdom teaches by suggestions, and not by essays. Those sting and spur the intellect, and make it wakeful, inquiring and eager; these relieve it of the necessity for exertion, and it dozes. Therefore I have not meant this reading for an essay, but as hints, not always closely linked together. Let each, for himself, apply what he has heard; and if he finds in all one valuable thought, one suggestion that leads him towards a truth, it is enough.

BUTLER'S unsolved problem is: If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, how much will some Radical Senators cost?

The experience Butler has had ought to enable him to solve that mystery without asking impertinent questions. If any large sum were paid for Senators to go against impeachment, it was money thrown away, because with a batch of a new scalawag Senators, conviction can easily be carried. Radicalism can accomplish anything—that is not just and honest.

LOGAN'S true reason for wishing the removal of the capital was that the new one might be named after himself.

If Radicalism is to live through such a desecration, nothing could be more appropriate, for Logan is unquestionably the lowest and most despicable of them all, not even excepting Ben Butler, who whatever might be his proclivity for spoons, does not steal other people's speeches and palm them off for his own.

—A Connecticut paper alludes to a local poetess as "side-saddle rider of Pegasus."

—Chambers, the champion English oarsman, died recently, of consumption, aged thirty-seven.

Disinfection.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

In calling the attention of the citizens of Memphis to the subject of disinfection, I have no other incentive than the public good. The Board of Health has been unwisely abolished, and with it the office of Secretary, and there is now no authorized head to warn, instruct or advise the people. Hence I hope to be pardoned for this intrusion. The season is now upon us when malarious influences are rife, and if we wish to spare our city and its inhabitants from the ravages of epidemic diseases and all the sad, depressing concomitants which are sure to follow, let there at once be commenced a systematic and thorough sytsem of disinfection, both by the city authorities and by individuals. In the first place, let there be a Board of Health at once established and a health officer appointed, under whose direction a thorough and systematic course of cleaning and disinfection should at once be inaugurated. It is a crime upon humanity, that a city as large as Memphis, and with its prolific sources of miasmata and contagion, should be without a Board of Health, and even a health officer. It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy that may cost the life of many a citizen, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars lost in trade, commerce and emigration.

A few suggestions as to the best means of disinfecting in private families is important, and will only cost a trifle to each one to disinfect their premises thoroughly. We condense, from a very able paper upon this subject, by Prof. Kletzinksky, the cheapest, most available and best disinfectants, with the proper manner of using them, with a few preliminary remarks.

There are two enemies that threaten us particularly at this time, and will continue so to do until the appearance of frost, viz: *miasma*, a poisonous effluvia emanating from decomposing organic substances, and lately proven to be microscopic spores or fungi, which float in the atmosphere like particles of dust in miasmatic districts, and by being inhaled in the act of respiration, produce sickness and death. Another is *contagia*, viz: germs or microscopical parasites, animal or vegetable in their character, or they may be simple cells floating in the ocean of the atmosphere. Prof. K. remarks that miasmata is fought and conquered by *oxidation* and *precipitation* principally. The first is effected by developing chlorine in humid air. Chlorine and water form in the sunlight hydro chloric acid and ozone, powerful disinfectants, but is somewhat objectionable on account of its offensiveness to the respiratory organs. The best way to develop chlorine is by pouring over a mixture of chloride of sodium (common salt), and binoxide of manganese in equal quantities, the double amount of English oil of vitriol. Second, by hypochlorites, the solution of hypochlorite of soda with chloride of sodium, the so-called *eau de javelle* or bleaching soda, and the so-called chloride of lime, or bleaching lime, being the two most common forms of these two very effective disinfectants. In the light and heat when these are brought in contact with decaying matter, produce inocuous chlorides, oxygen or ozone. Third, by fumigations with nitric acid as employed in the English navy. About equal parts of nitrate of potassa (saltpetre) and hydrated sulphuric acid being mixed together, hydrated nitric acid is developed, which, when diluted with atmospheric air, is tolerated even by affected lungs, which in the light and in the presence of miasmata possess highly disinfecting properties. Fourth, by melting together equal parts of binoxide of manganese, soda and nitrate of potassa, the mass produced in this way is of a dark green color, which changes into a deep red when dissolved in boiling water, decomposing at the slightest impulse, setting free oxygen; this sprinkled upon the floors, stairways, etc., is an excellent disinfectant. Next by *precipitation*, through the sulphates, as sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris) which precipitates the carbonate of lime of decaying matters, forming carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia. The most powerful representative of this class is the impure sulphate of manganese and and the sulphate of iron, either by themselves or mixed with a solution of lime. Sulphate of lime and sulphate of iron transform the fœtid pestilential contents of the sewers of Paris into an inodorous useful manure, called poudrette, which thus becomes a source of large profit. Second, through sulphurous acid, by the burning of sulphur in damp air. Effective in cholera, but irritating to the air passages.

Contagia.—These specific germs, spores or cells which produce our epidemics, are destroyed or rendered inocuous by first, physical means, molecular coagulation and by chemical means. The best physical means effecting the destruction of contagion are thorough draining, a temperature of over 212° (boiling point.) This method of heating suspected substances, clothing, linen, etc., to a high temperature, is absolutely sure to destroy the germs or spores that give rise to contagion. The vitality of all germs depend upon the presence of a soluble non-coagulated albumenoid substance, and the life of those germs must necessarily be destroyed in such high temperature. These spores or germs may also be destroyed by molecular coagulation through the various alcohols, of which the creosote of wood tar is most effective, and that even in small quantities, or when largely diluted. Also through certain acids, as carbolic acid (coal tar creosote), which differs from other acids in not destroying substances subjected to it. This is a very reliable disinfectant, even in small quantities, largely diluted, or in combination with alkalies or alkaline earths, the carbolate of soda and the carbolate of lime both being very cheap, are the most convenient and most reliable disinfectants we possess. These embrace the most of the available and best means we have for destroying the causes that produce epidemic diseases, and those who avail themselves of their invaluable preventive properties may save themselves many a pang—perhaps many a tear. The application of these disinfectants should follow each other every two or three or four days to insure success. They can be had at almost any drug store, and are not expensive. One of the simplest, least troublesome and most efficacious of these is the pure fluid of carbolic acid, a tablespoonful of which, put to a quart of water and well shaken can be sprinkled upon the floor of privies, cellars, sick rooms, back yards, and thrown into vessels used by the sick, as also into gutters, sewers and sinks. A strong solution of the sulphate of iron (copperas) is also a cheap and most effective disinfectant, and can be used as above directed. Water may be disinfected and rendered perfectly pure and wholesome by filtering through charcoal, clay, sand, etc., or by adding to it a small quantity of a solution of the phosphate of ferric alum or a solution of permanganate of potassa. Frequently the water of the well or cistern becomes very offensive to the taste and smell; when this is the case, the addition of one or the other of the above solutions with proper agitation will speadily render the water pure, palatable and disinfected. These hints are given in the hope that the people may be benefitted by taking advantage of the facts inculcated, and Memphis spared another epidemic.

Respectfully,
O. B'KNODE, M. D.

Eliot's Indian Bible.

From the Providence Journal.]

The sale of a copy of this very rare and curious book at auction, in New York, for $1136, deserves more than the brief notice which has appeared of it in our columns. The work is a remarkable one, first, in being a translation of the whole Bible and the New Testament into the language spoken by the Massachusetts Indians, and all accomplished by one man known as the Apostle John Eliot, who labored as a missionary among the Indians for a long period.

He was many years engaged in the labor of translation. It is at all times a task of great difficulty to render the Bible into a foreign language, even if the language is a written one; but in such a language as that of the Indians, which was never before written, the labor was gigantic. None but a religious enthusiast, such as Eliot, would ever have attempted it.

This Bible has also a value as a typographical curiosity. In the year 1663 New England was still a wilderness teeming with a great Indian population, and the struggle for existence was by no means an easy one. To print a pamphlet was an event of importance, yet in the infancy of the Commonwealth the whole Bible was printed at Cambridge in this strange language, a monument of aboriginal philology which has never been equalled, notwithstanding all the efforts of our missionary societies to Christianize and civilize the Indians for the last two hundred years.

The printing of this Bible was begun in 1660, and finished in September, 1663, thus occupying three years. The edition was one thousand copies, of which not more than fifteen are known to be preserved in the United States. Twenty copies were sent to England, in which there was a dedication to Charles the Second.

But this is not all that is remarkable about this Bible. A second edition was called for, and the whole work was reprinted at Cambridge, by Samuel Greene, the printer of the first edition, in 1685. The art of printing was still in its infancy. The proposition for printing this edition was submitted to the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England for their consideration, in 1678–79, by Mr. Eliot, who, among his several appeals, said that King Philip had sent to him for books to read.

The work, which was commenced the following year, proceeded but slowly, as there was but one man, the Indian printer, who was able to compose the sheets and correct the proof. In 1684, Mr. Eliot, writing to the Hon. Robert Boyle, says; "We have but few hands, one Englishman, and a boy, and one Indian." It was completed in the following year, and two thousand copies printed.

The Indian title reads as follows:

"*Mamusse wunnetupaanatamwe up-Biblum God nanceene Nukkone Testament kah wonk wusku Testament,*" etc.

The following is the full English title:

"The Holy Bible: containing the Old Testament and the New. Translated into the English language and ordered to be printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in New England. At the charge, and with the consent of the Corporation in England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England. Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Greene and Marmaduke Johnson, MDCLXIII." (1663.) 4to., 424 leaves. New Testament contains 120 leaves.

It is well known that there is no Indian living who can read this Bible or even speak the language in which it is written. The Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, late Secretary of the State of Connecticut, is, we believe, the only person living who understands the language and is able to read this Bible. He has made it a study for many years, and has composed a dictionary of many thousand words from it. We are glad to learn that fine and perfect copies of both editions of Eliot's Bible and New Testament are in a private library in Providence, in which is also a little volume in the same Indian language, called "The Practice of Piety," and a "Grammar of the Indian Language," printed at Cambridge in 1666, both the work of the indefatigable Eliot. The grammar is far more rare than the Bible, as not more than three copies are known in the United States.

We cannot close our notice of these remarkable books without adding the following letter, a manuscript copy of which is appended to the Manitowompae Pomantamoonk, or "Practice of Piety," from John Eliot to the Hon. Robert Boyle:

ROXBURY, August 29, 1686,
Third month of our overthrow.

Right Honorable, unwearable, and nursing father, Robert Boyle:

I have nothing new to write but lamentations, and I am loth to grieve your loving and noble soul.

Our Indian work yet liveth, praised be God; the Bible is come forth, many hundreds bound up and dispersed among the Indians, whose thoughtfulness I imitate and testify to your honor. The *Practice of Piety* is also finished and beginneth to be bound up, and my humble request to your honor is that we may again impose the Primer and Catechism; for though the last impression be not quite spent, yet quickly they will; and I, old and ready to be gone, desire to leave as many books as I can. I know not what to add in this distressing day of our overthrow; so I commit your honor to the Lord, and rest.

Your honor's to serve in Jesus Christ.
JOHN ELIOT.

The Burning Star.

The following account of an event more awful and sublime than the most vivid imagination can fully conceive, is given by Edwin Dunkin, of the royal Observatory, England. It is only one of the several similar cases on record. In May last, a star blazed forth in the northern crown, and was of the second magnitude. The astronomers gave it immediate scientific observation, and recorded the result in technical terms, which need not be repeated.

There can be but little doubt that, from a cause unknown to us, it must have been the subject of a terrible catastrophe at a period perhaps distant; for it must be borne in mind that, owing to its immense distance, we may be only witnessing the calamity of the past age. From the sudden blazing forth of this star, and then its rapid fading away, Mr. Huging and Dr. Miller have suggested that in consequence of a great internal convulsion probably a large quantity of hydrogen and other gases were emitted from it.

During a discussion of this star at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, on June 8th, the astronomer royal expressed his firm belief that the wonderful object was actually in flames.

If we were inclined to speculate on this unique astronomical phenomena, or the probable consequence arising from such a sudden outburst of fiery gas, what an extensive subject for contemplation is open to us! Astronomically we have known this minute star for years without suspicion; it has been classified with others of similar magnitude; it has been one of many millions of such; while now it will be remembered by all future generations as one of the most remarkable stars of the universe. Or, let our speculation be carried a little further, and let us reasonably suppose this small and hitherto nearly invisible object to be an immense globe like our own sun, and surrounded probably with planets and satelites depending upon their center for light and heat; what would be the effect of this sudden conflagration on them? It makes one almost shudder at the idea of a system of worlds being annihilated at once without warning, but such must doubtless be the fact. We, however, in this quiet world of ours can scarcely, perhaps, realize such a catastrophe, but were our sun, which is only a star, analagous to those in the heavens around us, to be suddenly ignited in a similar manner to this distant and unknown sun, all its attendant planets and satelites, the earth included, would be destroyed.

For Contemplation.

We live in a world, all the arrangements of which are the effects of infinite wisdom. We are surrounded with wonders on every hand; and, therefore, we cease to admire or to fix our attention on any of the wonders daily performed by God. We have never been accustomed to contemplate, or to inhabit a world where benevolence and wisdom are not displayed; and therefore, we are apt to imagine that the circumstances of our terrestial existence could not have been much otherwise than they actually are. We behold the sun in the morning ascending from the east—a thousand shining globes are seen in the canopy of the sky, when he has disappeared in the west. We open our eyelids, and the myriads of objects which compose an extensive landscape are, in a moment, painted on our retina—we wish to move our bodies, and in an instant, the joints and muscles of our hands and feet perform their several functions. We spread out our wet clothes to dry, and in a few hours the moisture is evaporated. We behold the fields drenched with rain, and in a few days it disappears, and is dispersed through the surrounding atmosphere to be again embodied into clouds. These are all common operations, and therefore thoughtless and ungrateful man seldom considers the obligations he is under to the Author of his existence, for the numerous enjoyments which flow from these wise arrangements. But were the globe we inhabit, and all its appendages to remain in their present state—and were only the principle of evaporation and the refractive and reflective properties of the air to be destroyed—we should soon feel by the universal gloom which would ensue, and by a thousand other inconveniences we should suffer what a miserable world was allotted for our abode. We should most sensibly perceive the wisdom and goodness we had formerly overlooked and would most ardently implore the restoration of those arrangements for which we were never sufficiently grateful. And why should we not now—while we enjoy so many comforts flowing from the plans of Infinite Wisdom—have our attention directed to the benevolent contrivances within us, and around us, in order that grateful emotions may be hourly arising in our hearts, to the Father of our spirits? For the essence of true religion consist chiefly in gratitude to the God of our life, and the author of our salvation; and every pleasing sensation we feel from the harmonies and the beauties of nature, ought to inspire us with this sacred emotion. "Hearken unto this, O man! stand still and listen to the wonderful works of God. Contemplate the balancing of the clouds, the wondrous works of him who is perfect in knowledge. He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom. When he uttereth his voice there is a noise of waters in the heavens; he causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth, and bringeth the winds out of his treasures." While it is shameful for man to be inattentive to the wonders which surround him, what can be more pleasing and congenial to a rational and devout mind than contemplations on the works of the Most High? "What can be more gratifying," says Sturm, "than to contemplate, in the heavens, in the earth, in the water, in the night and day, and, indeed, throughout all nature, the proofs which they afford of the wisdom, the purity, and the goodness of our great Creator and Preserver! What can be more delightful than to recognize, in the whole creation, in all the natural world, in everything we see, traces of the ever-working providence and tender mercy of the Father of all."

TENNESSEE.

—The Somerville *Falcon* of the 25th says: "It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. A. J. Gillespie, which occurred at the Cottage House in this place this (Thursday) morning. Mr. Gillespie was formerly a citizen of this county, but removed to Colorado county, Texas, about two years ago. His family are at their Texas home, and probably little suspect the sad tidings that await them."

—The Somerville *Falcon* acknowledges the receipt of "some nice, fully matured, thoroughly ripe peaches," grown eleven miles from that place on the Whiteville road, by Thos. J. Smith, Esq. We should have no objections to make similar acknowledgments, if we had the chance.

—The Fayette Chancery Court will commence at Somerville on Monday next.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is from a real laborer in the cause of Agriculture, whose data are given with precision and care:

NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.,
June 24, 1868.

Messrs. R. G. Craig & Co.:

Gentlemen: Herewith I send you two lots of *Early Goodrich* Irish potatoes, the produce of two hills, taken indiscriminately in the "patch." No. 1 contains twenty-nine potatoes, weighing four pounds ten ounces; No. 2 contains thirty potatoes, weighing four pounds eight ounces; weight of the two largest in lot No. 1, twenty and one-half ounces; weight of four largest in No. 2, thirty-six and one-half ounces; weight of the largest single potato, thirteen and one-half ounces. The hills are three by two feet apart, which would give 7260 hills to the acre, which being multiplied by 4½ pounds gives us the enormous yield of 34,485 pounds, or about 675 bushels! which I defy any other country or variety, save the "Harrison," brother to the Goodrich, to beat.

The following is the mode of culture adopted by me in this experiment, which is the system of Mr. Harrison, the great potato grower near Philadelphia:

Ground, a first-rate clay loam, red clay subsoil; cleared fourteen years ago, original growth heavy poplars and white oaks, manured last year for the first time.

Broke the land in October twelve inches deep. Manured in January with forty tons of good stable manure to the acre, spread broadcast while the ground was frozen. Broke again on the 17th of February, also twelve inches deep. Harrowed off smooth with a heavy two-horse harrow. Struck drills with garden line and opened three feet apart. On these drills holes were opened with the spade ten inches deep and two feet apart. Therein was placed in each hole four or five ounces of ashes, a teaspoonful of salt, a double handful of heated cotton seeds, and one ounce of Coe's superphosphate of lime. The "set"—a small potato, or the half of one where they are even larger than a hen's egg. The hole was then filled up with scrapings from the woods, fence corners, etc. The surface was then smoothed off with the harrow to get rid of the hills made up of the earth from the holes. On the 11th of March they began to appear. On the 21st they were up finely, making a good stand. On the 8th of April they were badly nipped by the frost.

The after culture has been very simple and easy. The cultivating harrow (spike tooth) has been run between the rows to keep down weeds and prevent baking. No hilling has been permitted. I estimate the growing of potatoes in this manner as follows:

Two plowings	$ 3 00
Two harrowings	1 50
Forty tons manure	40 00
450 lbs. superphosphate	54 00
Labor in planting	10 00
Three harrowings	3 00
Three hoings	3 00
	$74 50

Seventy-four dollars and fifty cents per acre exclusive of seed. I am satisfied from thorough trial that this much expenditure will make a difference of several hundred bushels in the yield. You see what I have done, and can judge for yourself.

Yours, etc., GEO. W. GIFT.

The Cultivation of Hops.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who is evidently well posted in what he speaks of, writing from Sparta, Monroe county, Wis., says:

Owing to the enormous profits that have been realized lately by hop-growers in Wisconsin, a great amount of public interest has been manifested in regard to hop culture, and you may possibly consider the information I have been able to gather of sufficient interest for publication. In this town, last season, a hop-yard of seven and a half acres yielded a net profit of $13,000. It is, therefore, not surprising that the hop has become, in this section, what cotton was in the Southern States before the war. The hop is king here. In this town and immediate vicinity, there are at least twenty hop-yards, varying in size from three to forty acres. They might more properly be called gardens, presenting, as they do, an appearance of beauty, neatness, and perfection of cultivation equal to any well-attended flower garden.

The soil and climate of this place appears to be peculiarly favorable to hops. The surface is undulating, and divided into amphitheater-like valleys, surrounded by bluffs, or ridges, that are beautifully picturesque. Especially are they so to one who has been long accustomed to the monotonous surroundings of Chicago. The price of land suitable for hops is $100 to $125 per acre. Many of the hop-yards are upon leased ground, which is rented at $10 per acre per annum. The soil is a rich alluvium upon a bed of clay.

Hops are cultivated in the same manner as corn, with this difference: They require more of it. The roots are planted in May—two roots to the hill; 640 hills to the acre. Six vines are trained from each hill to two, and sometimes three poles, sixteen to twenty feet long. Tamarack are considered the best. The rest of the vines are allowed to remain running upon the ground, as a *corps de reserve*, in case of accident to those upon the poles, which, at first, require to be tied with woolen yarn, and being exceedingly brittle, are very apt to get broken in handling. When the vines are up sufficiently, and require no further training, those upon the ground are coiled up and buried.

A singular feature of the hop is that each acre planted requires ten hills of the male root, or "staminate," which does not bear hops, but with its blossoms impregnates the "

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

J. M. Keating, Esq., will leave for New York this afternoon, as the representative of the APPEAL, during the sitting of the most important convention that ever assembled in the United States. As a journalist, Mr. Keating ranks among the most wide-awake and intelligent representatives of the press in the Southern States, and we expect to be fully posted by him with regard to all movement and proceedings which may be of interest to the great public. We commend Mr. Keating to our friends and to the Conservative Democracy, at the Fourth of July Convention, as being entitled to their best offices and as being delegated to represent the APPEAL in every respect.

SACRED HISTORY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

When Nehemiah was rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, and the people of the city laboured in the work, "half of them holding the spears from the rising of the morning until the stars appeared," the adversaries, failing to hinder the work by open violence, resorted to other means, not less in use now than then. They suborned false prophets and prophetesses, to predict failure and ruin as the consequences of what was denounced as disloyalty to the king. One, in the pay of Sanballat and Tobiah, proposed to Nehemiah to take possession of and barricade the Temple, for, he said, "they will come to slay thee; yea, in the night they will come to slay thee." But, says the lion-hearted Governor, not deceived by his pretended divine commission of prophet, "I said, 'Should a man holding the place I do desert my post? What man, Governor and Viceroy as I am, would go out of the Temple to save his life? I will not do it.' For I saw clearly enough that God had not commissioned him; but that he prophesied what he was paid to rophesy."

But the people listened more reverently to this false prophet and to others, and to Noadaiah, the Prophetess, and were dispirited, and began to say that they were worn out with incessant labour, and there was much rubbish, and that they could not build the walls.

In all ages, the people have listened with despondency to the predicters of failure, when success could be achieved only by privations, hardships and toil. To boast when dangers and difficulties are at a distance, and to despond when they are near at hand, likely to overwhelm them, are equally their characteristics. The true Leader of men knows this, and knows too the means by which to re-animate and encourage despondency and faint-heartedness. Always, the courage and self-reliance of the Leader, his readiness in resources, his fertility of expedients, his daring rashness, restore the confidence of his followers and arouse their zeal anew. If Nehemiah had listened to the crafty and malignant advice of Samayah, and resorted to the strong walls of the Temple for personal security, the people, seeing his apprehension, would have sunken into despair. Those who lead the people into desperate undertakings, must cast behind them all thoughts of personal safety. To seek a security beyond that which they can share, is base and ignoble, and as little becomes a leader, as to make terms with the enemy for himself, and sell or abandon them to his vengeance, either during the war or after it has ended.

Yet it always has been, and always will be, that many of those who are foremost in persuading the people into rash courses and dangerous adventures, are among the first to become discouraged, when success, at first deemed certain by folly and rashness, becomes doubtful; and to abandon the cause, or take measures to secure their own safety, in the event of failure. Nehemiah was no political adventurer or Bohemian, who having nothing to lose and every thing to win, played a game in which success was honor and fortune, and failure would leave him no poorer than he began. He was an officer of the Persian Court, in favor with the King, possessed of large numbers of slaves, able to live without receiving any salary, though daily entertaining more than a hundred and fifty persons, of the Jews and their rulers, besides others who came as visitors; once in ten days furnishing a store of all sorts of wine.' He had no temptation, and no inclination, to plunder the people; and it could not profit him to mislead them.

Always, also, the people have been more inclined to give credence to the false Prophets than to the true; to the Prophets of Baal, than to Elijah and Elisha; and to listen the more reverentially, and follow the more blindly, in proportion as the title to confidence, consideration and respect was the less. Boldness, impudence, and adaptation to the popular humour, are the chief qualifications of a false Prophet now, as they were when Hilkaiah's predictions were heard with distrust, and Samayah was deemed the Oracle of God.

Nations owe their calamities chiefly to the false Prophets who become their Oracles and Rulers. Every man who assumes to be a Statesman, acts and advises for the future, and must needs predict what the future will bring forth. That is essentially to prophesy. Yet, as Prophets, what lamentable failures most popular leaders have been, and how they have cajoled and misled the People! Exposed again and again, and shown by the soon-arriving Future to have been utterly wanting in foresight and all the qualities that make the Statesman, they are trusted again and again, to the Nation's undoing, complacently blundering on, to be registered in the Country's annals among its great men. Nor do they lose credit or the reputation of ability, when the ruin comes during their own lives; but still insist on being trusted; and, if bold enough, continue to be so to the end.

Providence has been impartial, in distributing such men among the nations. Often, Posterity insists on continuing to regard them with reverence, and their names become heir-looms of the nation, after History has pronounced its impartial judgment upon them, and ordered their images to be cast down and trodden under foot.

Go back, in any country, to the time when a free government and discussion upon constitutional principles commenced. Read the debates upon the different features and provisions of the proposed Constitution, the predictions of the evils to result, in practice, from this provision, the benefits and advantages to result from that. Then turn over the pages of History; and it shall tell you that the Nation fell into ruin, and the Constitution came to nought, in consequence of defects noticed by no one, of diseases congenital with the Government itself, but suspected by no one, and whose symptoms suddenly appeared in fatal virulence, after the disease had lurked in the system for perhaps a century; and that not a single prediction of benefit or injury ever was fulfilled: that the governmental machine worked in a way wholly unanticipated, and the Government proved, in the end, to be, in practice, wholly different from what it was imagined to be in theory, and from what it was in the anticipations of its makers.

Undertake to create a Confederation of a number of large and small independent States;—assemble them by their Delegates;—let the large States desire to rule in the Confederation's councils; and you shall see them abandon the principle of continued Sovereignty, which implies Equality; and vindicate the justice of their action and its exceeding fitness, by all the logical leger-demain of the false Prophet. Let them at last build a Government on the rotten foundation of a compromise that proceeds on no principle and makes that Government a hybrid; and yet the false Prophets shall ingeniously defend their work; and when, after more or less years, the experiment fails, the Infinite Wisdom refusing to repeal its laws; and the congenital disease, rapidly developed in ruinous consequences, ends the national life in agonies and convulsions, still the false Prophets shall continue to be reverenced and canonized.

Yet the True Man, in the Ancient times, prevailed over the Prophets of Falsehood and the Apostles of Delusion; for he possessed that noble self-confidence, and that confidence in God, which communicate themselves electrically to others, and make a people or an army heroic. He had not those rooted and invincible prejudices, which are despots over acute but not broad intellects. "Be not afraid of them!" he said,—"Remember the Lord, Great and Terrible! and fight for your Brethren, your Sons and your Daughters, your Wives and your Homes!" Men trusted more to God, and less to themselves, in those days than in ours. It was to the People's disobedience to God's laws, that the true Prophets ascribed the misfortunes of Israel. Of errors in policy, and mistakes as to principles of Government, they say nothing. Our faith in God and Providence, our belief that there is, above the nations, as above individuals, an Infinite Justice, as well as an Infinite Wisdom; and that the irrepealable law of cause and consequence, which is the utterance of this Justice, applies to nations as well as men, is a Faith without Works, and dead. It has little or no influence on the conduct of National Affairs; for the policy of States and Empires is not governed by considerations of justice, generosity, or simple manly frankness and honesty; but by those of material advantage, of commercial interest, of rivalry and ambition; and a crooked cunning and duplicity are termed Statesmanship. The Foreign Relations of Nehemiah's Vice-Royalty do not seem to have given employment to many diplomats, or to have required much lying; nor cunning, treachery and crookedness to have had much share in his counsels. His diplomacy was short, trenchant and decisive, frank and direct to the point. After the wall was builded, but before the doors were set up upon the gates, Sanballat and Gasam desired a conference with him at some village on the plain of Avano; but he answered, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease, while I leave it, to come down to you?" Four times they proposed the conference, and four times he made the same reply; and then they charged him with appointing Prophets to preach of him, saying: "There is a King in Judah;" and threatened to report this to the Persian monarch. His answer was: "It is a lie, a sheer invention of your malice;" and so the correspondence ceased. It does not appear that, after giving them the lie, he requested them to accept assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Nor was he without those to trouble him *within* the city. Many of the nobles corresponded with Tobiah; for he had many friends in Yehudah, because he was the son-in-law of Sacamayah Ben Arakh, and his son Yehothnan had married the daughter of Masolam Ben Barakayah. The same influences operated on men, then, as operate now. Marriage and relationships were stronger bonds than love of country, and alliances by marriage with aliens and idolaters were regarded as eligible matches. Even All-saib, the grandson of Yeshua, having the charge of the Temple, gave this alien a chamber to occupy, in the Holy House of God. The Nobles and Priests were sadly demoralized, when an act like this was met with no indignation or remonstrance. It was almost as great a profanation as it would be to make the Church a place wherein to provide for needy and profligate younger sons and clamorous relatives, as Rectors, Deans and Prebendaries: and it is a fit symbol, since the Temple represents a free State, of the enormity of entrusting its chambers, the offices of the country, to ignorant political adventurers, and men who have less than an alien's love for the Constitution of their country and the principles of rational liberty.

Woman was no more without her influence in that land and in those days, than she is now and among ourselves. Miriam and Deborah were Prophetesses; and the latter judged Israel, under a palm-tree, between Ramah and Beth-al. There were Prophetesses in the times of Isaiah and Jeremiah; and Hodsyah, a false Prophetess, aided Shemayah to delude and discourage the People, and prevent the rebuilding of the wall. But that the daughters of Israel encouraged their husbands, brothers and sons to work, is certain; for else the unanimity of the common people would be incredible. If their mothers, wives and sisters had been opposed to the work that was to make safe their homes, the arms of the men would soon have been wearied of the toil, and their hearts have failed them. Grateful smiles and tears repaid them for their labor:—these, and the consciousness that they were making their loved ones safe for there were warm family and home affections in the world then, and all the endearments of love, its unselfishness and devotion, as there are now. Those were human hearts in Jerusalem, and there were true women there, as there are in every land, in every age. One does not wonder that nobles and priests were indifferent, and selfish and lukewarm and traitorous, and prophets mercenary. Wicked nobles, and bad, cruel and malignant priests, and prophets taking bribes have never been wanting in the world; but that a woman should have prophesied falsely, pretending to speak the words of God, selling herself for money to work the ruin and continue the defenceless vassalage of her people, startles us as almost a prodigy.

The builders could not have toiled as they did without the active aid of the women. These must necessarily have taken on themselves much of the home labor ordinarily performed by the men, as, when war drained our Southland of men, the women went into the fields and ploughed. It cannot be conceived of that in any age of the world, the women of any people were generally or in large proportion unpatriotic, and not ready to sacrifice their ease, their luxuries and even their comforts, in the service of their country. When calamities rain upon a land, the noblest deeds of heroism are done by women, in all the cottages, and also, thank God! in the houses of affluence. All, with few exceptions, become daughters of the People, and the jewelled hand toils as earnestly at the coarse clothing for the soldier, and nurses the wounded as carefully and tenderly, as the browner hands long used to labor. The angels who dispense the mercies of God are found in all classes of life; and to the oppressed and sorrowing Southland He has given them in profusion, as He gives leaves to the woods in the spring, and flowers to the savannahs that would otherwise be desolate in their loneliness.

MISSISSIPPI.

As the polls in this State only closed with the past week, it is impossible yet to collect sufficient data to announce authoritatively the result; but enough is known to make it very clear that the State has gone overwhelmingly against the Radicals, against the so-called Constitution, against the candidates of the scalawags and carpet-baggers. Hon. B. G. Humphreys is triumphantly vindicated, and B. B. Eggleston has not been called to the gubernatorial chair by the voice of the people. What tricks and devices will now be resorted to, by the defeated scalawags, to possess themselves of the government, remain to be seen. They are not accustomed to bear defeat tamely, or to give up, if by any adroit manipulation they can find the slightest excuse or apology for claiming a victory. They have the illustrious example of Congress that, in the face of the most stubborn facts to the contrary, has given a seat to Columbus Delano, of Ohio, by displacing Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, and to Sam McKee, of Kentucky, by displacing his victorious antagonist, Col. Young. By the most atrocious frauds Arkansas and Georgia were claimed by them, and they may have brazen faces enough to claim Mississippi, even though their defeat has been placed beyond all peradventure. As soon as the returns can be compiled with correctness, we shall furnish the evidences of the great popular triumph in our sister State.

A Straight-Out Democrat.

The Bolivar *Bulletin* is one of the most carefully compiled and agreeably diversified newspapers published in Tennessee. We always open it with pleasure, because we are sure to find the news of the neighborhood agreeably and intelligently compressed in the most convenient form; in addition to which, the editor, with characteristic frankness and judicious discrimination, presents the most salient features in the crowding topics of the day, tried by the ordeal of stern and unrelenting Democratic principles. There is a heartiness and crispness of expression that reflects the unwavering spirit of "Old Hardeman," as if it were indeed the very lips and mouthpiece of the county. We find there no circumlocution—no hesitation to select phraseology or gather tropes and metaphors. All is plain sailing—things are called by their names,—and principles are asserted without equivocation. In the last number of the Bolivar *Bulletin*, the editor reduces the necessities of the situation to "three planks, no more:"

The masses throughout the whole county are anxiously waiting for the 4th day of July and the action of the National Democratic Convention. Until that representative body meets and gives to the world its platform and names its choice for the Presidency, we here in old Hardeman will have the mind and the right to say something expressive of our views. First, foremost and last, the Hon. George H. Pendleton is the man. Three planks are all that is necessary for him or any Democrat to stand on: First, plowholder against the bondholder—equal taxation and equal rights. Second, opposition to negro suffrage—no mincing, but a bold and determined stand in favor of white men first, and the negro afterward. Third, the Union as it was—slavery excepted—an end to reconstruction laws, military districts, and shoulder strap tyranny and pomposity. On this plain and just platform the nominee of the Democratic party could be borne into office beyond the shadow of a doubt. The deathbell of Radicalism was sounded in Ohio last fall when Pendleton announced that he would fight for the three points named above, and at one sweep, 40,000 unclean beasts were hurled into oblivion by the wave of reaction. California, Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri and Illinois are sure to go for Pendleton and the three plank platform. Even the design of the structure has taken from the Radical ranks throughout the Northern States in which elections have recently been held, over 300,000 votes! If the drawing of the picture produces such glorious results, what may we not hope for when the structure is put solidly together by the representatives of the people on the 4th of July. Honestly believing that George H. Pendleton—personally and politically—is the man to whom we must look if we would triumph over the principles of constitutional liberty, we place *his* name at the head of this column as *our* first choice for the next Presidency. Willingly do we accord to Andrew Johnson all that is due him—he is not the man to lead the knee-buck men to victory. The ingrate Chase would ruin the party—no old line Democrat could vote his ticket—Pendleton is the man, and we hope that his nomination will be made unanimous on the first vote taken by the convention. Give the devil his due and the Presidential chair to Pendleton! That's our ticket

—Mrs. Eunice Warner, formerly of Great Barrington, Mass., became a mother at thirteen years, a grandmother at twenty-seven, a great-grandmother at forty, a great-great-grandmother at fifty-six, a great great-great-grandmother at seventy-four years, after which she lived several years. Her descendants must have followed her example very closely! The longest interval was eighteen years. The first born must have been girls, in every instance—a singular instance of regularity of habits and maternal training.

BY TELLGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, June 27.—Two car loads of arms and equipments, which have been in a storehouse at St. Albans, have been quietly removed by the Fenians.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, June 27.—The delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention will meet at the St. Nicholas in New York on Wednesday next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Albany *Argus* comes out for Chase.

Ristori sailed for Europe to-day.

The shipments of specie to-day were over $1,000,000.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 27.—Jefferson Davis, while coming down stairs with his children in his arms, at Lenoxville yesterday, fell and somewhat injured his back.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—A personal difficulty between John Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, and Mr. Kirby, of the *Press*, took place yesterday afternoon. Brownlow tried to shoot Kirby and his pistol snapped. Neither were hurt.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, June 27.—Returns from three of the ballot boxes in this city give a Radical majority of 269. The Democratic majority, as far as heard from, is 1,500. Several counties, which were claimed by the Radicals, return large Democratic majorities. The home of Jamison, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, gave an unanimous Democratic vote, not having cast a single Radical vote.

Governor McDowell telegraphs Gen. Freeman, President of the Democratic Executive committee, that he has sent no communication to Gen. Grant, nor any other party, indicating what course the election would take for or against the constitution. The election will continue on Monday or Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Ramsey, in the Senate to-day, introduced a bill providing for the re-inauguration of a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, whenever the Government of British North America enact Reciprocity laws. Also for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and the free use of the fisheries.

The report of the Paymaster General shows that $306,118,583 were paid out for bounties under the act of July, 1866.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, left to night for the new capital at Atlanta. The Legislature will assemble on the 4th of July, and will, it is believed, comply with the conditions imposed by Congress; and that the Senators and Representatives will be elected and admitted by the 7th.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. McMahon, and rejected that of Mr. Evarts as Attorney-General.

FOREIGN.

CHALONS, FRANCE, June 27.—The Emperor Napoleon, having received a congratulatory address from the soldiers at camp Chalons, sent on the anniversary of the battle of Maynet, arrived here to-day, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He reviewed the troops to-day and was much pleased with them. He leaves to-night for Fontainbleau.

MARSAILLES, June 27.—Maj. General Napier and staff arrived at Maltato today, en route for England.

BERLIN, June 27.—The health of Count Bismarck is much improved.

LONDON, June 27.—A telegram from Japan announces that the Mikado had arrived with his army near Jeddo, and was threatening the city, and the Tycoon had sent a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to retire from Jeddo and disband his army, if the city would be spared; and it was thought that the Mikado would accede to these terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Official advices state that no further fighting of consequence had occurred in Central Asia. The Russian troops still occupy Bakora.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Yates called up the bill to admit Colorado into the Union.

The question was on the amendment by the Committee on Territories providing for a general election of legislators and State officers within sixty days after the passage of the act, and said Legislature is to meet within thirty days after the election, and imposing as the fundamental condition for its admission that said Legislature shall ratify the 14th amendment to the Constitution, otherwise this act shall be null and void.

This was amended by inserting a proviso dissolving the Legislature if it chooses against admission under these conditions.

And also by allowing the Legislature to proceed to elect United States Senators in case it decides in favor of admission.

Conkling offered an amendment requiring the question of ratification to be submitted to the people at the election authorized by the bill.

This was opposed by Yates, Howard, Tipton, Nye and others as unnecessary, and sustained by the mover and Morton.

Davis spoke against the bill, and Harlan and Cragin in its favor, but without action on the bill or the amendments, the Senate went into executive session, and after a protracted session, adjourned

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a report of the Paymaster-General, as to the payment of the additional bounties since the 1st of July.

Julian introduced a joint resolution, providing that in any treaty hereafter concluded with the Indian tribes, by which the title of such tribe to its lands shall be divested, the lands shall be conveyed direct to the United States, to be thenceforward subject to the action of Congress, in the same manner as the public lands. Passed.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the Committee on Claims for reports of a private nature.

A large number of private bills were passed.

Brooks introduced a bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from the internal revenue tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Banks gave notice that he would ask the House on next Tuesday to consider the bill appropriating money for the purchase of Alaska.

Spaulding gave notice that he would ask for immediate action on the river and harbor appropriation bill, in order that it might be disposed of.

On the motion of Washburne, of Illinois, the Senate's amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Washburne also gave notice that he would early next week report the deficiency bill, and ask leave to make it the special order for Wednesday next.

Poland gave notice that he would on Monday ask for action on the Missouri contested election case of Switzler against Anderson.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor appropriation bill, the question being on the motion of Delano to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report back a bill making the necessary appropriations. It appropriates $1,300,000 for the improvement of rivers. The House, however, without action on the bill, adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton market quiet and firm; middlings, 29c. Sales, 130 bales. Receipts, 30 bales. Exports, 800 bales. Sterling, 80@85c. New York sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 138½@139½. Flour, dull; superfine nominally $7; double extra, $8½@8¾; choice, $10@12. Corn, lower, 93@97c. Oats, dull, 75c. Hay, unchanged. Pork, $39@39 25. Bacon, dull; shoulders, 18½c; clear, 17½. Lard, unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton less active. Sales 1,200 bales uplands at 31½c. Rice, nominally unchanged. Coffee, quiet and firm. Sugar, in fair demand; Cuba, 11¾@11¾c. Molasses, nominally unchanged. Flour, 5@10c lower. Wheat, $1 95@2 07. Corn, $@2. Beef makes brown sheetings at 17½@18c. Seconds at 15½@17c. Amoskeag and bleached muslins 18c. Money, easy and steady; call loans 3@4; sterling quiet at 109@10; gold 40¾@40¾; new Tennessees 74½; old do., 76.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn, 84@85c. Oats, 75c. Mess pork, held at $27 75. Bulk shoulders 11¾@12c; sides 13¾@14c. Bacon 12¾, 16 and 16½c. Butter, 23@25c. Eggs, 18c. Potatoes, $ 3.00@4.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Tobacco, Inactive. Flour, superfine, $6 Corn 80@86c. Oats, 68@71c. Pork $28 50. Bacon shoulders and clearsides, 19c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Tobacco, sales 69 hhds at $7 10; lugs to medium leaf, $7 50@15. Wheat, scarce at $1 90@2. Flour, unsettled; superfine, at $7 25@10. Corn, shelled, in bulk, 92c; ear, 90c. Oats, 78@79c. Mess pork, dull, $28; bulk meats, 12@16c for shoulders and clearsides; bacon shoulders, 18½c; clear ribsides, 16½c; clear sides, 17c. Lard, in tierces, 17½c. Whisky, nominal. Flax seed, $2. Linseed oil, $1 10. Cotton, 29c. Sheetings, 17c.

Military Etiquette.

The despotism exercised by the usurping military, cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by an incident of recent occurrence, in which the renegade Virginian Geo. H. Thomas, is somewhat conspicuous.

Lieut. J. S. Payne has been ordered under arrest to report at Nashville, on the most flimsy pretext. The Knoxville *Herald* says:

Lieut. Payne was a friend to President Johnson. When the impeachment trial was in progress, he freely, but not unbecomingly expressed his conviction of the President's innocence. For this and for the further reasons that he did not make boon companions of leaguers, negroes, etc., and did not report regularly to Brownlow for information or orders, charges were sent from Knoxville to Thomas, and the result, as we stated at the time, was the removal of Lieut. Payne with his men from Knoxville. Afterward Lieut. Payne obtained leave of absence, and for a few days past has been in this city.

Lieut. Payne there received the following order for his arrest:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18, 1868.

Lieut. J. S. Payne, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Knoxville, Tennessee:

Sir: I am directed by the Major General commanding, to inform you that he is in receipt of a copy of a *Press and Herald* of Knoxville, of 16th inst., containing a copy of the letter to you from these Headquarters dated 8th inst. He is also informed that you proceeded to Knoxville, after accepting the leave of absence granted upon your application for a leave to proceed to Missouri. You are directed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter without delay, stating whether you are or have been in Knoxville since the leave of absence was granted to you, and you will also report whether or not you furnished the letter referred to or a copy of it for publication in the *Press and Herald*, and if so your reasons for so doing.

Upon your complying with the above instructions, the Major General commanding directs that you proceed to your station at Nashville, Tennessee, in arrest, and report by letter to these Headquarters.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ALFRED S. HOUGH,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Upon this most unsoldierlike order, the Knoxville *Herald* has the following commentary:

Like a true soldier, Lieut. Payne will, of course, obey the order. We presume the head and front of his offending now will be that by the publication referred to he exposed the miserable pretexts by which Thomas sought to cover up his contemptible partisan conduct. While, throughout the entire South the officiousness of Radical Government officers, in matters purely political, is esteemed worthy of special commendation, the fidelity of Lieut. Payne to the President of the United States, commander-in-chief, is held to be sufficient cause for his arrest. No doubt it will be pretended that this arrest is ordered because of the publication of Col. Hough's letter, but it will be impossible to conceal the *true* motive—ilty masked partisanship. This whole proceeding originated at Knoxville and in the Radical camp. It is one of Brownlow's secret proclamations—a covert special order—which Thomas is endeavoring to carry out to the letter. It had its origin in the fact that Lieut. Payne was a true soldier, an educated gentleman, an admirer and friend of Andrew Johnson, and scorned to prostitute his position to the behests of Brownlow.

Heber C. Kimball.

whose death at Salt Lake, on June 22d, is announced, was born in 1801, and at his death had therefore reached the age of sixty-seven years. He was converted to Mormonism in 1832, at Kirtland, Ohio, where Sidney Rigdon and Joe Smith, the originators of Mormonism, with a few followers, afterward, in 1836, erected a temple. Mormonism was then in its infancy, and did not organize as a Church until the year following. He embraced Mormonism in the same year with Brigham Young, and we believe a few months earlier. Smith and Rigdon started a mill and store at Kirtland, and organized, without charter, a bank, of which Smith was President and Rigdon Cashier. The bank failed, and Smith and Rigdon were tarred and feathered. In all these troubles, as well as in their subsequent removal to Missouri and return to Kirtland "to make money," Kimball and Young shared. In 1835 he was ordained one of the twelve apostles, and in 1837 was sent with Orson Hyde from Kirtland, where the first Mormon temple was just completed, as a missionary to England. When the Constitution of the Mormon Church was perfected by the creation of a first Presidency, to preside over and govern the whole Church, it consisted of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel C. Wells. To this triumvirate the twelve apostles, and the Melchisdec and Aaronic priesthood, as well as the "State of Deseret" or civil Government of Mormondom, were all subject. Kimball would at any time, therefore, have succeeded Brigham Young as head of the Church in the event of the death of the latter. It is not improbable that Kimball has retired from life in order that Brigham Young, Jr., might take his place as the successor of the Prophet. Brigham was accustomed to speak of Kimball as the model saint. His sanctity consisted of an inexhaustible servility and sycophancy toward Brigham, and a lecherous gloating over the polygamic feature of Mormonism. He was uneducated, coarse and disgusting as a speaker; and full of low cunning and unrelenting in his vengeance. His large, powerful form inclined to corpulency, and he was in the habit of boasting that he had more wives than Brigham Young himself. Writers upon Mormonism do not, however, sustain this statement; one writer assigning him as few as eighteen wives in 1857. His son, recently returned from England, whither he had been sent as missionary along with Brigham Young, Jr., and his nephew, was several years ago implicated in and arrested for one of the secret Danite murders charged upon the Mormons. It is not safe to predict that the Mormon church will sustain any loss from the death of Kimball; on the contrary, it has for some time been well known that Brigham Young, Jr., was in some way to succeed the prophet, and the death of Kimball, so far from being an affliction in the eye of Brigham, must be a great convenience.

MARRIED.

JAGNAGIN—MURRELL—At Jackson, Miss., by Rev. John Hunter, on the evening of June 25, 1868, MILTON P. JAGNAGIN, Esq., of Memphis, to Miss MINERVA R. MURRELL.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MAHLER—The members of the German Mutual Benevolent Society will take notice that the funeral of B. MAHLER will take place at his late residence, on Walker's avenue, at 5 o'clock This Morning.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WANTED TO BUY.—A BUGGY AND HORSE. Will give a fair price in Boarding or money.
je28 2t A. L. N. BROS.

Fishermen's Attention — Blackfish Lake all the Go!

THE undersigned has fitted up the house in comfortable style, and is prepared to cater for all who come, supplying Eatables, Drinkables, Tackle, Dugouts, and everything except ice. The lake is now full of fish, and all may be assured of finding excellent sport. Terms moderate. [je28 1t] J. W. FOOKER.

THE LIFE AND REMAINS
—OF—
Gen. WILLIAM T. HASKELL
Now being compiled and arranged
By Rev. R. H. RIVERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS are solicited to this work, which, when compiled, will embrace between four and five hundred 12 mo. pages, printed upon calendered paper in bold, clear type, and bound in a creditable manner.

Gen. HASKELL was one of the most brilliant men and eloquent orators that Tennessee has ever given to our common country. His life should be shown not only by a brief and truthful narrative of the chief incidents of his eventful life, but by presenting the reader with his Remains, consisting of Poems, Essays, Letters and Orations.

To the personal friends and admirers of the great Tennessean will subscribe liberally at once, the work can be delivered by November, 1868.

The profits arising from the sale of the work will be devoted to erecting a monument to his memory.

Terms—$3 per copy, payable on delivery.

N. B.—Subscribers may leave their names with Col. J. H. MCMAHON, No. 45 Madison street, or with J. M. KEATING, Esq. je28 7t

RECEIVER'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PROPERTY

NOTICE is hereby given that as Receiver, appointed by the Circuit Court of Crittenden County, Arkansas, in the case of John H. Waggoner vs. O. P. Lytle, Trustee et als., I will sell, to the highest bidder, at MOUND CITY, ARKANSAS, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of July, 1868,

—THE—
STEAMBOAT PEOSTA,

With all her Machinery, Tackle, Furniture, etc.

TERMS—One thousand dollars cash, balance on credit of six and twelve months. Notes with approved security to be given, and a lien to be retained on the boat.

And at the same time and place, I will let, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the

Mound City Ferry Privilege,

Or right to run a ferryboat to Mound City, Arkansas.

TERMS—Rent to be paid monthly. Security for payment to be given and a right of re-entry, and of seizure of the house forfeited for non-payment to be reserved.

This is well known to be the most valuable ferry privilege in the Valley of Memphis.

je28 td JAMES G. READY, Receiver.

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THESE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR Springs, situated in Montgomery county, 8½ miles from Christiansburg Depot, are now open for the reception of visitors, and the attention of the public is respectfully invited to the advantages they present. The waters of these springs are unrivaled in all cases of dyspepsia, chronic diseases and Uterine affections, and in cases of Debility act as a

POWERFUL RESTORATIVE.

They have proven eminently useful in many Female Diseases, and in

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA

Are regarded as a SPECIFIC.

The natural advantages of this place are UNSURPASSED ANYWHERE IN THE SOUTH, being situated almost upon the very summit of the Alleghany mountains. The air is always cool and refreshing, even in the healthy and salubrious, the water of delightful temperature (56° Fahrenheit), the grounds are shaded, and a cheerful company in the day by a thick grove of Forest Oaks.

The Hotel and buildings have recently been enlarged, renovated and refitted, and the proprietors flatter themselves they can offer to their guests accommodations unsurpassed by any watering place in the mountains, and confidently ask a visit from the public.

Visitors to the Springs will stop at Christiansburg, where conveyances will be in attendance on the arrival of each train to convey them to the Springs.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$3 00
Per week	18 00
Per month	60 00
For a longer period than two months, per month	50 00

Colored servants and Children not occupying seats at first table, half the above rates.

DR. JOHN B. RALPFORD,
COL. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON,
Maj. JAMES B. EDMUNDSON,
Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Proprietors.

J. A. DAVIS, formerly of the Norvell House, Lynchburg, Superintendent. je28 eod 1m

Commissioner's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Hinds county, Mississippi, for the first district of said county, rendered at the May Term, 1868, in the case of W. P. Jarnagin et al. vs. Ann W. Simms, Adm'x of J. T. Simms, deceased, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Coahoma county, appointed special Commissioner by said decree, will,

On the 30th Day of July, 1868,

At the Courthouse of Coahoma county, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of land in said county of Coahoma, Mississippi, more fully described as follows: It is the east half section 22; the west half and the west half of the east half of section 23; the north half northeast quarter of section 27; north half northwest quarter of section 26; the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 26; east half southeast quarter of section 15—all in township 29, range 3 west, being the plantation formerly owned by J. T. Simms.

FRANCIS B. LICHER,
Sheriff of Coahoma County,
And Commissioner.
je28 law4w

Carver's Cotton Gins.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THIS MARket for the above well known Gin. Planters and Cotton Factors do well to make purchases of gins, will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

ALLISON BROTHERS,
Hardware Dealers,
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Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,
Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1850, is now located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. DR. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as being the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.

All consultations strictly confidential.

Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.

Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, No. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.
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Buck Eye Salve
FOR PILES.
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

HATS! HATS! HATS
AT REDUCED PRICES!

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STOCK PREVIOUS to moving (BEING OBLIGED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE NEW HOTEL), WE WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRANCISCO & WIGGIN,
Hatters and Furriers,
mail 1w-4t 309 Main Street.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Increase for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	2:00 p.m.	4:10 p.m
Sardis accom'n daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)		
South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 24, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. Je28

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Trains on this division of the road now run on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:
Leave Hopefield at 7:30 a.m.
Returning, leave Edmondson's at 5:30 p.m.
Ferryboat Nevada will leave foot of Union street and connect with train.
Excursion tickets, good for three days, sold at reduced rates.
JAS. W. ROBERTSON, General Superintendent.
je28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	11:40 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Through Express	12:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) 8:... | 6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday) | 8:25 a.m. | 5:10 p.m
Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Night Express	7:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

SUNDAY OFFICE HOURS.

On and after to-day our Counting Room will be open every Sunday from eight to ten a.m. and from seven to eight p.m. Notices for insertion brought in after the latter hour may be taken to the Composition Room, and will be inserted if possible.

TO THE PATRONAGE OF THE APPEAL.

Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We are now publishing seven papers weekly, one every day, and delivering them to all parts of the city and its environs for the same price formerly charged for six—twenty-five cents a week.

The SUNDAY APPEAL contains but a very limited number of advertisements, being given up almost entirely to select reading matter, orignal and compiled, and the latest news from all parts by mail and telegraph,—making it one of the most interesting and valuable Sunday papers in the South.

CALENDAR.—June—6th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	5th.	0 h. 55 minutes.
Third Quarter	13 "	4 h. 15 minutes.
New	20 "	8 h. 45 minutes.
First Quarter	27 "	11 h. 0 minutes.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—*Sunday*—Sun rises 5:01; sets 7:54.

Saints.—St. Irenaeus, Pishop and martyr, 202; St. Leo II, pope and confessor, 683.

Born.—Henry VIII of England, 1491, Greenwich; Peter Paul Rubens, artist, 1577, Cologne; Jean Jacques Rousseau, 1712, Geneva; Charles Mathews, comedian, 1776, London.

Died.—Alfonso V, of Arragon, called the magnanimous, 1458; Maurice, duc de Nouilles, French commander, 1766; Charles Mathews, comedian, 1835, Plymouth; James Henry Fitzroy, Lord Raglan, eminent English commander, 1855.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

Central Methodist Church—Preaching at 10½ o'clock a.m., and 8 p.m., by Rev. W. M. Patterson.

Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at the Linden street Christian Church to-day, at 11 a.m., and 8 p.m.

Rev. L. C. Ransom will preach at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, at 10½ a.m. Sunday school 8½ a.m.

Dr. J. B. Ferguson will deliver an address at the Municipal Court room, corner of Second and Union streets, this morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Ford preaches at the Tabernacle, on Court street, at the usual hours morning and evening.

Rev. W. H. Mitchell will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 o'clock p.m. to the united congregations of the First, Second and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.

Preaching in the First Baptist Church at 10½ o'clock a.m., by Rev. J. J. Graves. The tenth regular lecture on the subject of Ritualism, will be delivered.

FOUND.—A sum of money in the Humboldt Hotel, Humboldt. Inquire of Rev. D. A. O'Brien, St. Peter's Church, Memphis.

FELIX CROSS, Esq., of the Southern Express, has again laid us under obligations to him for the latest Southern and Eastern papers.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the office: Memphis Bank, E. P. Lane, Brown & Griffin, Manhattan Bank, Judge R. R. Heath, W. W. Thatcher.

THERE will be a reply to the card of Rev. R. R. Evans as well as a response to the attack made by the *Avalanche* by Rev. J. D. Mills in to-morrow's paper, it being too lengthy for insertion in to-day's paper.

COTTON BLOOM.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. Kennedy, of the firm of Kennedy & Russell, a cotton bloom from the farm of J. C. Ford, Tipton county, the first we have seen from that section. The prospects for a good crop are reported unusually fine in old Tipton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following are the licenses which were issued and marriages solemnized during the past week: John Green to Mary Buford, Peter Howell to Martha Flynn, Patrick Suggle to Sophia Harrison, Wash Spencer to Mary Cowan, Lee Spencer to Tilda Crotcher, Greene Hamell to Mary Moore, Andrew Graham to Ellen Copy, Hudson Anderson to Julia Johnson.

ELECTION.—Shelby Division No. 45 Sons of Temperance elected the following officers for the present term: J. F. Titus, W. P.; W. J. Smith, W. A.; J. H. Shepherd, R. S.; Lewis Beehler, A. R. S.; B. A. Shepherd, F. S.; O. R. Coghlan, Treas.; G. S. Dickinson, Chap.; Edward Miles, Con.; J. W. Browne, A. C.; S. H. Allen, I. S.; W. Lonsdale, O. S.; H. S. Gillespie, P. W. P.

GRAND LUNCH.—Among all those new free lunch concerns, the public must not forget their old favorite and stand by, Vetter Dreizigacker, of the Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street, who has ever set a lunch of the best and finest the market affords. His wines and liquors are of the best quality, and his beer is superb—foaming and fresh, always. Attentive and polite bar-keepers will wait upon his friends and customers, and all are invited to come and see him. Beer five cents per glass, except at lunch time, when it is ten cents.

THUGGING.

The Victim Left for Dead and His Body Thrown into the Bayou.

While Officers Kaiser and Barbier, of the Southern Police District, were making their rounds last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, their attention was attracted to an object in the bayou between Union and Beal streets, which, upon further investigation, proved to be the body of a man lying in an insensible condition with a frightful gash just above his right temple and otherwise badly bruised. The wounds were evidently inflicted with a dirk or pistol, with bowie-knife attached. At once lifting him to his feet, and conveying him as best they could to the station, they there succeeded in identifying him as John O'Connor, a well known journeyman tailor in the employ of Messrs. Murray & Ridgley, clothiers, No. 31 Madison street. Everything possible was done for his relief, and finally Dr Otey was called in and dressed his wounds, which he pronounced as exceedingly dangerous. At a later hour the unfortunate gentleman was removed to his boarding house, on Union street, and here about eleven o'clock yesterday morning he sufficiently recovered his consciousness to state that while passing along Beal street, he was assaulted by two negroes, who robbed him of his watch and chain, and who, probably with a view to concealing the dastardly outrage, and thinking he was dead, threw his body into the bayou at the point where it was found by the officers. After receiving the blow on the head, by which the gash above his temple was occasioned, Mr. O'Connor says he has no recollection of what transpired, and, owing to the darkness of the night, thinks there would be some doubt about identifying the would-be assassins.

POLICE ITEMS.

—Business in police circles was somewhat brisker yesterday. The coolness of the mornings and evenings has made scalawags and rascals of all sorts a little friskier than for the past two weeks.

—'Squire Griffith yesterday gave Mary Donnegan, of "Happy Hollow," a preliminary examination on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It was at her house that the detectives discovered the coffee and tobacco which was stolen from Walcott, Smith & Co. a few days ago. The case was continued till Monday morning, and Mrs. Donnegan was released on $2000 bail to appear at that time.

—Chas. Polk and his wife, negroes, who were arrested some days ago for hog stealing, were yesterday sent up in default of $2000 bail to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

—Detective Ben Garrett was examined before 'Squire Griffith, on a charge of shooting John H. Kelly, yesterday, with intent to kill. The evidence was clear that he acted in self-defence, and he was discharged. The affair is reported in full elsewhere.

—C. J. Baily (white), and Thomas Neville (colored), were examined yesterday, before 'Squire Black, for stealing a mule from R. B. Miller, Esq. The case was continued till to-morrow.

The house of Wm. Rehkoff, on Clay street, between DeSoto and Hernando, was entered last evening about 4 o'clock, while the family were at market, and robbed of a valuable lot of clothing, a watch, revolver, and a lot of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Rehkoff.

Messrs. Walcott, Smith & Co. state that the coffee, etc., found in possession of M. Spillman, did not belong to them.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Jno. M. Harrel, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Arkansas, passed through the city yesterday en route for the New York Convention as a delegate.

—Col. James Lawson, of the firm of Scott, Lawson & Co., arrived in the city yesterday. He is accompanied by his young and lovely bride, the daughter of your friend C. G. Scott, Esq., of Little Rock. They are the guests of the Rock, and will remain in the city until Tuesday evening, of the Arkansas Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, is in the city.

—Capt. D. DeHaven is stopping at the Worsham House. The Mississippi Valley Navigation scheme is being energetically pushed forward by the Captain, who is devoting the whole of his time and abilities to the prosecution of this vast enterprise, to which we give our unqualified support and approval.

AN ATROCIOUS THEFT.—Not long since the editor-in-chief of the APPEAL lost his valued meerschaum by theft. It was recovered, and the colored voter who stole it lies in jail, unable to give bail as required by Justice Kiernan. Having recovered his pipe, he indulged in the luxury of a new hat, a huge, broad-brimmed black hat, purchased of that exemplary dealer in tiles, Wiggin, who fitted it up with a Chinese ventilating apparatus on the inside. Yesterday, while he was for a little while absent from his law office, some unconscientious rogue entered it and stole his hat. Such a theft from one who has the misfortune to be both editor and lawyer, and thus to labor under a double load of impoverishment, calls for an expression of the general indignation. All well disposed persons, whether of the police or private citizens, are invoked to scrutinize all broad-brimmed black tiles, on whosoever heads they may be, until the lost covering is restored and the black mailer apprehended.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job office.

COL. F. A. TYLER, of the *Public Ledger*, replies to the note *advertised* in the APPEAL of yesterday, of the Messrs. Reeves, of Somerville, by declining to comply with their demand, on account of their card containing a menace which places him in a position where a gentleman cannot properly make an explanation. At the same time, Col. Tyler shows from his article, previously published in the *Ledger*, that he had denounced the author of the communication in which the Messrs. Reeves were villified, as an assassin of character, worthy only of pity and contempt, in thus assailing persons, by imposing a fictitious name upon an editor. We agree with Col. Tyler in his denunciation of such a creature, and think that no terms can be too severe, with which to characterize his meanness. We are sure that Col. Tyler would not knowingly do injustice to a living being; and such is the estimate of all who know him.

A LITTLE WANDERER.—Night before last the police picked up on the corner of Main and Union streets a little boy about eight years old, who gave his name as Charlie Currer. He says that his parents abandoned him and went to Little Rock. The police left him with G. W. Johnson, Esq., on Johnson avenue.

LOST.—On Friday, June 5th, a small nugget of native gold ore. It was in the shape of a leaf, and had been worn as a bosom pin. Having become detached from the pin, it was lost sometime during Friday. A reward will be paid for it if left at this office.

MORE SHOOTING.

A Desperate Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner, and is Shot in the Attempt.

This morning about half-past twelve o'clock, as the Sergeant of the First District Police was returning to the station, he saw, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, one Hans Marjorem, whom he had been ordered to arrest. He walked up to him and said, "Mr. Marjorem, you are my prisoner, and must go with me." Just then two men, known as Bud Patton and Gus Ringwald, were crossing the street, and Marjorem called out, "Here boys, I have got to go to jail," on which they turned and attempted a rescue—but the Sergeant took his prisoner down Poplar to Second street. Here he refused to go any further, and tried to escape, but the Sergeant drew his revolver and threatened to shoot, on which he was seized by the throat by Gus. Ringwald. The Sergeant, placing his pistol against Ringwald's left side, fired—the ball tearing its way through his body, producing a wound from which he has, no doubt, since died.

The three parties engaged in this affray with the Sergeant are well-known desperadoes, and have long been a terror to peaceable citizens.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Exercises of Wednesday and Thursday.

Oration by Henry Craft, Esq.—Address by Judge William Yerger—Senior Exhibition—Conferring Degrees—Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]
OXFORD, MISS., June 26.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The commencement exercises at this University closed yesterday, and last night a grand ball complimentary to the graduating class was given at the steward's hall. A large number of visitors have been present during the whole week, though I am informed not so large as last year.

JUNIOR CONTEST.

Of the twelve junior contestants we cannot speak especially, but two or three of the number deserve such special mention that I do not feel willing to pass them without a word of comment. "Battle fields not the burial places of right," by Mr. John W. Shields, of La., was a very meritorious composition, and was delivered in a manner highly creditable. Mr. Shields is a young gentleman of fine talent and studious habits, and has, I understand, taken the honor of his class in every instance. His future is certainly a bright one, and he bids fair to take a prominent place among the leading men of our country. "A Thirst for Immortality" by Robert N. Miller, of Vicksburg, was another finely written and well delivered composition. His ideas were of an exalted character that spoke as well for his heart as his head. His language was chaste, eloquent and appropriate, and his delivery very good. Mr. William S. Johnson, of Memphis, and Mr. F. A. Critz, of Mississippi, also deserve especial mention.

In the evening the Hermean Literary Society held their annual meeting, at which Mr. Walter, of Holly Springs, presided as honorary chairman. Mr. C. J. Smith delivered the valedictory, and acquitted himself in a manner creditable alike to himself and to the Society, of which he was a member.

ORATIONS.

On Wednesday Henry Craft, Esq., of Memphis, delivered a literary address to the two Societies. It was one of those rare literary treats that never fail to please. Judge William Yerger, of Jackson, delivered an address before the Law class, in which he defended the legal profession with great force. Dr. Ford then stepped forward, and after a short address, presented to Hampton M. Sullivan the first medal, and to J. N. McNeil the second medal, as the successful sophomore contestants. In the evening the learned and popular Chancellor Waddell gave a levee at his house, which was largely attended and passed off very pleasantly.

SENIOR EXERCISES.

On Thursday the exercises were concluded by the graduating class. Five speeches were made by the gentlemen composing the class. A salutatory in Latin was delivered by Mr. Joseph A. Brown, (second honor) who also gave a well written essay on the fallacious theory of life. "Something beyond," by [illegible] was among the best delivered. "Decay [illegible] not reproduction," by H. S. McGown, of [illegible] Alabama, "How blessings originated as they take their night," by C. B. Galloway, of [illegible] Miss., and "When ages call Heroes [illegible] come," by Wilkins Otho Dodd, of Mississippi, were pieces that attracted our attention from the excellent manner in which they were written and delivered. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law were then conferred on quite a number of candidates, after which Mr. C. W. Grafton delivered

THE VALEDICTORY.

One of the most brilliant efforts we ever listened to, abounding in the most beautiful and touching sentiment, clothed in language the most choice, rich in figures and tropes, and not wanting in power and force, it was delivered in a style of unaffected simplicity that contrasted admirably with the stiffness and affectation of some of those to whom we listened. It was highly appreciated.

THE BALL.

On Thursday night a grand ball was given complimentary to the Graduating class, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. "The Old Memphis Band" discoursed excellent music, such as few bands are capable of, and the beautifully fair and chivalric gallants enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent till the "wee sma' hours."

MISS UNIVERSITY.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball between the first nine of the Pickwick and Magnolia Base Ball Clubs came off yesterday morning, resulting in favor of the former, with the following score:

PICKWICK.

	O.	R.
J. Lezar, p	3	6
L. Gutledge, r. f	3	6
P. Coleman, 1 b	2	7
Winford c. f	5	2
A. Chambers, s. s	2	6
McVane, 3 b	5	4
Bowen, 2 b	3	6
C. Burdick, c	2	6
M. Bonds, h. f	3	6
Total	27	49

MAGNOLIA.

	O.	R.
E. B. Merritt, c	4	6
W. Bulocs, s. s	4	6
M. DeHadway, 2 b	2	7
C. Burr, 1 b	2	8
E. N. Beach, 3 b	2	8
C. Whitford, p	5	8
W. D. Postal, l. f	3	4
L. Childress, c. f	5	4
Total	27	45

Innings.—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.
Pickwick ..... 4 11 3 7 7 8 2 2 5—49
Magnolia ..... 5 0 0 11 0 3 13 3 10—45

Umpire—Mr. Ed. Patrick, of the Eureka Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Smith and White.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, received last night New York Clipper, New Yorker Demokrat (German), Staats Zeitung, Police News, Police Gazette, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, New York Home Journal, Illustrated News, Country Gentleman, London Punch, London News, Rural New Yorker, Independent, New York Weekly, New York and Western daily papers, and a lot of all sizes of fine note and cap papers, direct from manufacturers, which they will sell at figures that can't be beat.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Passage at Arms on Main Street.

John H. Kelly Shot by Detective Ben Garrett.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a shooting affray occurred at the corner of Main street, and the alley which crosses it between Union and Gayoso streets, between Mr. Ben Garrett, a well-known Metropolitan Police detective, and a man by the name of Jno. H. Kelly. The following is an accurate account of the affair, gleaned from eye-witnesses and from the parties themselves:

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Garrett went into Achle's bar-room, on the corner of Union and Second streets, to take a lunch. While at the stand John Kelly came in and stood on the opposite side of the table and was also helped to lunch. Garret looked up and saw Kelly standing there watching him, and he laid down his knife and fork and looked square at Kelly, very intently. Kelly spoke to him, using an oath, and asked him "what he was looking at him for." Garrert answered "that he had a right to look at any man he pleased," and added, "I told you once never to speak to me again, you dirty puppy." Upon this Kelly turned from the table and remarking, "I will kill you, d—n you, for this," left the house by the front door, (opening on Second street,) and walked toward Gayoso street. A moment or two afterward Garret left the house, and proceeded down Union street toward Main. At the corner of the Greenlaw Opera House, (across the street from the saloon,) he met P. K. Burke of the Second District police, and said to him that he expected to be shot by Kelly, and asked him to go along with him. Burke complied with his request, and the two walked down to Main street together. Meanwhile Kelly, after leaving the saloon, went to the room of a friend of his, Mr. Swan, and got a pistol, and returned to Second street. At the stairs leading up to 'Squire Black's office, he met an acquaintance named McKnight, who, seeing him very much agitated, asked what was the matter. He replied that he had been "insulted by a ——, and would kill him before night," and crossed over the street and went down the alley between the Greenlaw Opera House and Malatesta's bar-room, the "Court Recess." By the time that he got to Main street, Garrett and Burke, walking down Main street, had nearly reached the mouth of the alley; and as soon as he saw them approaching he drew a Colt's revolver and fired at Garrett, who stepped in a doorway to shield himself. The shot missed, and he again leveled his pistol, but it refused to explode, the cap snapping; upon which he retreated into the alley, and Garrett, drawing his revolver, walked to the corner and fired at him as he was moving off. The shot took effect in the right shoulder, passing entirely through the body, bringing him to the ground. As he fell, Garrett again fired, the second shot also hitting him, this time passing through the groin, inflicting a terrible, if not a mortal, wound.

Garrett then gave himself up to Policeman Burke, who escorted him to the Second District police station. The wounded man was conveyed to Wilkerson's drug store near by, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Otey, after which he was removed to his own room, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

In the afternoon Garrett was taken before 'Squire Griffith, who, after a patient investigation of the whole affair, discharged him on the grounds of his having acted purely in self defense.

We are in possession of the full facts and causes which led to this unfortunate affair, but at the request of several parties refrain from using them. Suffice to say that the matter is an old family affair, the details of which will not be made public unless occasion demands it.

Garrett is known by every one in Memphis as a quiet, peaceable gentleman, who would harm no one unless driven to do so. Kelly was formerly for a few months in the employ of Tobin, Lynn & Co., but of late has not been doing anything.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Peter's Orphan Asylum picnic comes off the 4th, at James' Park, and St. Mary's Church have also one on the same day at the Ford place. Both are for objects well worth patronizing, and so we do not know which of the two to recommend. Suppose the reader invests in a ticket to each.

The pupils of the school of the Dominican ladies of Notre Dame de la Salette, will give their annual concert at the New Memphis Theater, on Tuesday evening. We shall speak of this affair hereafter.

The benefit by the more fully [illegible] to Mrs. Paulline Haskell, will come off [illegible] State Female College, on Friday evening next.

THEATRICAL.—As the parties named are all well and favorably known in this city, we copy the following theatrical notice from the Little Rock *Public Ledger* of the 16th: "The Theater Hall was well filled last night, it being the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Gray's benefit; also the first appearance of Little Katie Gilbert in our city. The Child Wonder, Katie Gilbert, as "Gertrude," in the *Little Treasure*, surpassed the expectations of all present. She is only twelve years old, and we must admit that when we were shown the high compliments paid her by the Memphis press, we were somewhat incredulous. However, that incredulity gave way last night when her talent shone forth with such brightness in the character of "Gertrude." She has a bright future before her, and our sister city, Memphis, should feel proud of the talented little Katie Gilbert."

EXTENSIVE arrangements have been perfected for the manufacture of the Great General Restorative, and after tomorrow it will be found in all the principal Drug Houses of the city at wholesale and retail.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
General Agents, 309 Main street.
je28 3t

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE are constantly increasing in number, and we know of no other reason than that the old "topers" have been using the "Great General Restorative," which creates a dislike for the use of liquors, and caused them to "jine." For sale by
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.
je21tf

LARGE lot of Linen Towels, from 20 to 50 cents apiece, at 233 Main street.
Rice & Engel. je27 tf

RALEIGH SPRINGS.—An excursion train will run on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad each Sunday during the season, leaving Memphis at 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m; returning, leaving Wells' Station at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Memphis City Transfer omnibusses will be ready and waiting at Wells' Station. Fare, $1 50 round trip, including omnibus ride.
SAM B. JONES,
Superintendent.
je27 2t

FIFTY pieces of White Marseilles, from auction, at a bargain, at 233 Main street. Rice & Engel. je27 tf

For the Sunday Appeal.]

KATIE.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO LITTLE KATIE GILBERT, BY LOU. LEURRIE.

Artless innocence, with all graces blended,
With every virtue that the angels love,
May thy songs of joy ne'er be ended,
But mingle with the zephyrs from above;
Gaily may thy swift bark onward sail
'Mid a path whose roughest waves are flowers;
May happiness and contentment never fail,
And joy be thine thro' all life's fleeting hours.

Virtue must be thy fair bark's name,
Innocence thy sails, prosperity thy blast,
Wisdom thy compass, honor thy aim,
Truth thy flag, nailed firm to the mast,
Affection thy beacon, with true love beaming;
Hope thy anchor, with friendship riven;
Gratitude thy pendant, with modesty streaming;
Happiness thy voyage; thy goal, Heaven.

CONDENSED DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Brownsville, June Term, 1868.

BY H. CLAY KING, ESQ.

No. 31.—Union Bank vs. Haskins.

FACTS.—This was an action by the Union Bank as indorser and holder of a promissory note against Haskins as indorser.

Special plea of *non est factum*, to the effect that defendant indorsed the note for the accommodation of one Neely, whose name was in the note as payer, when defendant signed his name as indorsor, and that without his knowledge or consent the name of Neely was erased, and the name of one Crisp inserted without his knowledge or sanction. The face of the note showed the erasion of the name of Neely and the insertion of that of Bills, the name of Bills was in different ink from the body of the note, and the name of Haskins. There was no other proof in regard thereto.

Held: 1. As a general rule, on a special plea of *non est factum*, the burden of the proof is on the defendant to establish the truth of the facts, which constitute the matter of the plea.

2. The alteration of the note by striking out the name of the payer and inserting another is a material alteration, and if made after the indorsement by the defendant the note is avoided, so far as Haskins is concerned, and the plaintiff cannot recover on it; although he is a *bona fide* holder for value, and took it in the due course of trade, and it makes no difference whether Haskins indorsed it for accommodation or for value.

3. It was proper for the jury to inspect the note, and upon the evidence shown upon the face of the paper to pass upon the issue raised by the plea. There being no presumption of law either way under the circumstances of this case. (4 Sneed, 55.)

No. 32.—Wickham vs. State.

Wickham was indicted, and tried in the Shelby Circuit Court for an assault with intent to commit murder. He was acquitted of the crime charged, but convicted of an aggravated assault and battery by a jury who assessed his punishment in a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the county jail for twelve months, upon which verdict the court rendered judgment.

The indictment failed to show that the offense was committed outside the 5th, 13th and 14th Civil Districts of Shelby county, and the record failed to show that the *venore facias* was returned into court.

The record does not show any proof that the offense was committed in Shelby county, outside 5th, 13th and 14th Civil Districts, but there is no bill of exceptions taken in the cause showing what the proof was on the trial.

Held: 1st. It is better that the indictment should show that the offense was committed within its jurisdiction, but that by code 5125, that is not necessary if the proof shows the offense was committed within the jurisdiction.

2d. The defendant not having chosen to set out the proof by bill of exceptions, this Court will presume that the proof was sufficient to justify the verdict and support the indictment. Melton vs. the State, 3 Hume, 89.

3d. The defendant having been convicted only of misdemeanor (how it would be if he had been convicted of the felony it is not necessary now to inquire), and the defendant having failed to show that there was no proof to support the jurisdiction, he cannot be permitted to link that supposed defect with the other defect in the return of the *venore facias* to bring the case within the rule of Davidson vs. State, 2 Cold., 184.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor*,—The decrees and orders entered on yesterday were as follows:

Stone vs Willard, interlocutory order.
Bethel vs Nelson, decree as to purchasers.
Judson vs Nelson, decree as to purchasers.
Moon vs Nelson, decree as to purchasers.
Prannenstiehl vs Lehman, motion to dissolve injunction.
Irving vs Toof, reference.
Wickersham vs Blythe, reference renewed.
Overton vs Fisher, order to sheriff.
Goldschmidt vs Goldschmidt, leave to amend.
Bingham vs Halman, transcript to be withdrawn.
Brown vs Williams, report confirmed.
Higgins vs Fisher, appeal.
Stephens vs Perkins, final decree.
Baker vs Rice, sale confirmed and final.
Heath vs Heath, interlocutory.
Cubbins vs Hill, order of sale.
Crane vs Tenton, sale.
Saint vs Cook, final decree.

The decisions rendered on yesterday by the Chancellor were:

Petition of Kerr upon construction of will, etc.
Butler vs Johnson, upon exceptions.
White vs Bettis, demurrer overruled.
Divine vs Toof, account ratified in new reference.

Cases set for hearing on Monday are:

Ross vs Ross.
Miller vs Warfield.
Stanchfer vs Warner.
Ward vs Warner.
Patterson vs Dickens.
Dickens vs Apperson.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-morrow in the following case:
Watson et al vs Stark et al.

Court adjourned over to Monday next.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—Motions for new trials were heard on yesterday.

The cases set for trial during the ensuing week are as follows:

The State of Tenn. vs John Cosgrove, murder.
Same vs Tom Cohen, murder.
Same vs Tom Prewitt, "
Same vs M. Gallagher, "
Same vs Sidney Hunt, house breaking.
Same vs Fred Rusen, murder.
Same vs Spence Murray, larceny.
Same vs Wm. C. Horn, "
Same vs A. Torrance, "
Same vs James Cobb, "
Same vs Joseph Harris, "
Same vs McDonough, malicious shooting.
Same vs Thomas Leonard, embezzlement.
Same vs J. H. Fisher, larceny.
Same vs Same, larceny.
Same vs Maggie Stone, malicious shooting.
Same vs A. Marre, murder.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* Meets on Monday next pursuant to adjournment.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The cases set for trial on Monday next are as follows:

1156 1157 State of Tenn vs W. H. Hudgens.
1125 1126 do do vs A. C. Kirwan.
1130 do do vs Avery Chapel.
1724 do do vs Matt Johnson.
1783 1784 do do vs Chas Small.
1786 do do vs L. Rocca.
1119 do do vs H. McDonough.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—On yesterday Judge Reeves rendered a decision in the contested election cases of Garvin vs. McLean, and Woodward vs. Wickersham. The cases were dismissed at plaintiffs' costs. In the case of Garvin vs. McLean, *certiorari*, the Court adjudged "that the defendant was duly and properly elected, and entitled to be inducted into office; that the plaintiff had no claim to the office, having sat up none, and that the plaintiff came into the Court improperly," from which judgment the plaintiff excepted and prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court. In the case of Wickersham vs. Woodward, brought up on *certiorari*, the motion of plaintiff Wickersham to dismiss the writ of *certiorari* was sustained. An appeal was prayed for to the Supreme Court from the judgment rendered. In the appeal case of Garvin vs. McLean, the appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction in the Court below (County Court.) In deciding the above cases, Judge Reeves followed the line of argument laid down by Judge Phelan, who appeared some days since and made an argument in behalf of the defendants in the above cases. In the case of Simpson, Saunders & Co. vs. steamer Natoma, a new trial was granted, the motion for the same having been sustained by the Court. On Monday next the calendar of cases set for trial on yesterday will be taken up and called for trial, being from No. 271 to 310 on the trial docket. Court meets on Monday next at the usual hour.

CHEAP PRINTING.

The APPEAL Job Office is daily turning out all kinds of Mercantile Printing at LOWER PRICES than it can be executed elsewhere in Memphis. All we ask is an examination of prices and styles to test the truth of the above statement.

THE APPEAL Job Office is now prepared to do everything in the way of job work, from the most delicate visiting card to a mammoth poster, with neatness and dispatch, at the most moderate rates.

DON'T forget that our sale at cost for Boots and Shoes and Hats still continues at our old stand, 279 Main street.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

LADIES' and children's Hose and Gloves; also goods for men's wear, at any price, to run our retail stock off before the 1st of August. Rice, Stix & Co.
je25 1w

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—By a general request, a mass meeting of the Democrats of Shelby county is hereby called to assemble at the Exchange Building on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of preparing for the ensuing campaign and effecting a thorough organization. I am authorized to say that the Hon. Albert Pike, Col. W. T. Avery, Gen. Chalmers and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.
By order, etc., M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

RICE, STIX & Co. offer their Housefurnishing Goods lower than they can be bought for East, on account of removal, previous to 1st of August. je25 1w

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. B. Wasson, dentist, still continues the practice of his profession at his new office, over the wholesale Drug Emporium, No. 318 Main street, instead of having retired from the profession, as has been so often reported throughout the city and country.

TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Ribbons, at any price, at Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing sale.
j.25 1w

"MERCHANTS."—Ice cold Ale and Porter, on draught, 10 cents; Ice cold "Half and Half," 10 cents; straight and mixed drinks, 15 cents. Try it, at the "Merchants'," northeast corner Main and Madison streets.

A Card.

Gentlemen:

I am very sorry that the entertainment for the benefit of Mr. S. Drake did not come off at the appointed time, but would say to the public that the tickets I sold for Mr. Drake will be redeemed, and would also state that the entertainment will positively take place on Friday eve next, on which occasion I will play the part of "Naramattah," for my own benefit, with an entire new cast. Trusting this will be satisfactory to my friends, I remain,

Yours Truly, Miss EVA HALSTEAD.
je27 2t

TWO HUNDRED dozen Mens' British half hose, from bankrupt sales, at a bargain, 233 Main street. Rice & Engel.
je27 tf

REMOVAL.—Brown & Jones have removed their coal office to 282 Main street, Bethel Block. je17 tjy1

FIVE hundred pairs of Linen and Cottonade Pants, at $1 25 per pair, at 233 Main street. Rice & Engel.
je27 tf

A copy of the foregoing article was handed to the editors of the *Public Ledger*, which they refused to publish, this, June 26, 1868.

J. O'K REEVES.

PLEASE remember that the next thirty days are your only chance to buy bargains at closing sale of Dry Goods of Rice, Stix & Co. je25 1w

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

RICE & ENGEL are offering their present stock at a sacrifice to make room for an elegant fall stock. je27 tf

RICE, STIX & Co.'s stock of White Goods and Hosiery is complete, and is offered at less than New York cost on account of removal, previous to 1st of August. je25 1w

RICE, STIX & Co. offer their entire stock of Dress Goods at less than cost previous to the 1st of August. je25 1w

LARGE lot of Irish Linen, lower than ever offered in this market, at 233 Main street. Rice & Engel. je27 tf

...Mortimore's Buena Vista Springs, Dr. Russellville, Kentucky.

...VILLE, Lo...
BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Ky.—My friends in the South, desire to consult with me, should address or come and consult me personally from [illegible] date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and these justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to Diseases of the Lungs and Organs of the Chest, as well as to all the various affective forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
je9 d&wawsm D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
ma31 3m

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.

AT REDUCED RATES.
C. N. CASE, J. & CO.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
Woodruff block.
ap26 3m

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."
BUCK EYE SALVE
FOR PILES.
W. B. WIGGS & CO.,
Proprietors.
je7 dsw

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, June 27.—Passed down—City of Cairo, at 2 p.m.; Swallow, 9 p.m.
Passed up—Marble City, 7 a.m.
The river fell 8 inches to-day.

EVANSVILLE, June 27.—The river fell 28 inches to-day.
The John K

SUNDAY APPEAL.

[For the Sunday Appeal.]

HYMN OF THE PERSECUTED.

Life is a battle to be bravely fought:
No craven spirit in that warfare lives:
Rest is a blessing to be dearly bought;
And blessed is the rest that victory gives.

Soldier of Life! reposing on thy shield,
Beneath the all-embracing smile of Heaven,
Sweet is the rest that woes endured can yield:
Sweet the repose to the True-hearted given.

If thou hast manfully sustained thy part,
Although thy dearest blood have stained the sod,
Thou hear'st the approving voice of thine own heart,
Which tells thee thou the way of life hast trod.

Woman or man! whate'er thy warfare be,
Fight well!—strive nobly!—yield not to despair!
The spirits of the dead encompass thee,
Or wail in Heaven, to give thee welcome there.

PARTED.

It is twenty years since my love and I
Stood together, hand in hand,
To say farewell in the chestnut woods,
While the spring came o'er the land.

The grass burst up from the quick'ning earth,
And the buds on the hawthorn bough,
And the birds were astir on the linden trees,
And they sang as they never sing now.

And out of the wood came the low, clear call
Of a blackbird on her nest,
And my love had violets in her eyes,
And a primrose in her breast.

For twenty years it has stayed with me,
The scent of that primrose faint;
And the light that shone out of those tear-filled eyes,
Like the eyes of a dying saint.

And the blackbird's call yet rings in mine ear,
Whenever the spring-days rise;
And forever as clear as in bygone days,
Is the light of my darling's eyes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—The *Journal's* Washington special says the Reconstruction Committee will report a bill which is intended, by excluding registered voters, to secure Virginia to the Radicals.

The stated treaty with the Osage Indians, which secures to a single corporation over eight million acres of land, at thirty cents per acre, will be ratified by the Senate.

The tax on imported cigars is increased from $2 to $2 50 per pound. The section relative to taxation of banks and bankers remains unchanged.

Congress will remain in session till August. It is doubtful whether the House will vote to pay for Alaska.

Virginia repudiates Chase, and his prospects are dwindling.

Gen. McMahon will doubtless be confirmed as Minister to Paraguay at an early day.

Gen. Clingman says North Carolina is safe for the Democratic nominees.

It is estimated that five thousand soldiers and sailors will be present at the New York Convention.

The White House family contemplate a short visit to Tennessee, for which State they will leave in a day or two.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported favorably on the treaties with Bavaria and the North German Confederation, and on the reciprocity treaty with Russia.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A Washington dispatch says an investigation has unearthed fraud which show that a clerk in the Second Auditor's office has, in defiance of law, paid out nearly a million dollars to parties claiming to represent negroes mustered into service, said parties generally being owners of said negroes at the time they were mustered.

THE CHICAGO SAENGERFEST.

The Contest Between the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 20, 1868. The Fest is drawing to a close, and but little remains now except social enjoyment in the shape of balls and picnics. In my last letter I alluded to one or two features of the programme of the closing concert last evening, which I should speak of more in detail in this letter. Among these features was the singing of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies of your cities. Much, but not too much, had been predicted of their singing by their respective friends. They had each about the same numerical strength, and each chose their own leader, the Arion selecting Carl Bergmann, who is no stranger to Chicago, having given orchestral concerts here nearly twenty years ago, when musical appreciation was at an ebb sufficiently low to ruin any man who was bold enough to wield a baton. It was not a formally competitive trial of vocal skill, and no jury had been appointed to award a prize to the most successful society, and yet the audience was really a jury, and both the societies felt this, and knew that the audience was watching them with keen anxiety and would discriminate between them. The compositions sung were not very difficult. In each case they required expression and carefulness in bringing out the light and shade. Each Society sang without accompaniment, following the guide of the baton only, and I doubt whether either needed even this, for they could not have sung these songs as they did without an amount of practice which would have enabled them to sing without a conductor. The style of singing in each was similar. Each Society was perfect in crescendos and diminuendos, and each was equally perfect in time, no matter how badly broken up it was. The various parts were always taken on the exact beat, without variation in tune. The quality of the aggregate voice in the two Societies also left no margin for choice. There were points of difference however. The Arions had decidedly the best tenors, and there was no voice in the Liederkranz which could compare with that of Mr. Candidus. But on the other hand the Liederkranz had decidedly the best bassoe, and there was no voice in the Arions which could compare with that of Mr. Steins—of course referring to the respective parts, tenor and baritone, sung by these gentlemen. The audience was evidently unable to decide between them, for the applause in each case was even, and the encores which each received were perfectly overwhelming. Both Societies covered themselves with laurels. If it is any distinction for the Arion, it may be noted that Mr. Candidus, after his solo in the Battle Hymn from "Rienzi," received some bouquets from fair hands in the audience. But these may have been compelled on the score of good looks, which have a decided influence in helping to make reputation for an artist.

Another interesting event of the evening was the solo singing of the *Arion des Westen*, of St. Louis, which took the first prize at the Saengerfest at Indianapolis last year. The society was smaller in numbers than either of those from New York, and sang more difficult music. In technical execution it was a grade below them, but in blending of voices and in smooth flowing harmony, it was fully their equal, if not superior, and achieved an encore quite as enthusiastic.

Henry Mollenhauer, whose cello playing is too well known to need more than mention, as it includes perfect mastery of all the resources of the king of instruments, played some variations on themes from *Preciosa* and made the most pronounced impression of the evening. The cheers and bravos were fairly deafening, and his attempt to evade the chorus was utterly useless when demanded by 5,000 people musically wild. Madam Lumley only made a *succes d'estime* in spite of her fine method of singing. Her upper voice is thin and unpleasant, and her execution uneven and hard, while her freedom with the score is distracting to an orchestra. She is not up to the standard of a score of operatic artists—a standard she must be judged by as her whole training has evidently been in the operatic.

—African descent and the possession of real estate, are necessary qualifications for voting in the negro colony of Liberia.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Negro Lodges and Negro Masons.

The following from the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, whose chairman is the M. W. and Ill. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Attorney General of that State, on the subject of "Negro Lodges and Masons," will, no doubt, be read with interest and improvement. A great deal of misapprehension has existed in regard to the subject, which need no longer be indulged in, if an indulgence in it be to retain error:

"We had supposed that the Craft were quite familiar with the fact that there is a national organization of colored men in the nature of a national Grand Lodge, with Grand Lodges and subordinates in many of the States.

But we find that there is a lack of information upon this subject. For this reason, and because these organizations are rapidly increasing, and because their relations, actual and possible, to Masonry have been warmly discussed, we propose to give the result of our investigations.

The military Lodges in the English army, in the war of the revolution, between 1775 and 1782, initiated many men of color into the mysteries of Masonry. There were quite a number in Boston, but the Lodges there declined to recognize them or admit others.

In 1782, Prince Hall and others went to England, and were there made Masons, and, in 1784, a warrant was granted to them for a Lodge in Boston, with the further authority to establish new Lodges. This Lodge was enrolled as No. 459 in the Grand registry of England.

But the granting of this charter was an invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It was, therefore, recalled, but a copy of it was kept by the Lodge, and though it was no longer any authority for them, they continued to work as a Lodge, many of those made in the military Lodges having joined them.

After a time this Lodge in Boston resolved itself into a Grand Lodge, and issued dispensations and charters. Three Lodges having been thus chartered in Pennsylvania, a Grand Lodge was organized for that State, and afterwards a general Grand Lodge.

But they were not exempt from internal dissensions, and another Grand Lodge was established at Philadelphia in 1832. Other Lodges adhered to the Prince Hall (Boston) Grand Lodge.

In 1847 delegates from these three bodies met in convention and formed a National Grand Lodge, which has since met regularly triennially—the last time in 1865.

Their proceedings for 1856, 1862 and 1865 have been published. In 1865 they had Grand Lodges in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and California. Since then Grand Lodges have also been organized in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and perhaps other States. In each of these States there are not less than three Lodges, and some about twenty. The whole number of members returned in 1865 was 2356. Several of the Grand Lodges have also published their proceedings. The membership of the Ohio Grand Lodge increased from about 250 in 1865 to 556 in 1867.

But they also have their troubles. A Grand Lodge was formed in Louisiana, called Eureka Grand Lodge. The latter is not recognized by the others; what the questions at issue are we do not know. We also learn that the clandestine Supreme Council in Louisiana issues charters to Lodges, which receive colored men as initiates.

Quite a lively contest is going on between the Grand Lodges and the National Grand Lodge, or the National Grand Master. The latter claims authority, etc., which the former claim. This conflict of authority has caused a sharp discussion, in which acts of the N. G. Master are strongly denounced. There is no doubt that they are forming Lodges in nearly all of the States, and that the membership is rapidly increasing.

Having given this history, so that the Craft having proper information, would know how to act, is all that would have been necessary to say, had not the ill-advised action of North Carolina, which we have formerly noticed, aroused a feverish anxiety in Southern Grand Lodges, which has led to the passage of foolish resolutions, and the saying of silly things by brethren whose ordinary good sense seemed for the time to have left them. In this category we must also place those of our Iowa brethren, who have proposed to consider the propriety of action looking to the recognition of these Lodges.

It is the boast of the common law, that whatever new cases or new questions arise, they may be settled by an application of its principles.

So it is with Masonic law; the landmarks, and principles as old as the landmarks, are sufficient for the decision of all these questions. These Lodges are irregular, and all their Masons clandestine.

Every Master of a Lodge has been taught 'that *no countenance* be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, *being contrary to the Ancient Charges of the Order.*'

This settles the *status* of all these bodies and their members: they can receive '*no countenance*' whatever, not because of their race or color, but because they are, at best, but clandestine Masons.

Another question, however, has been agitated. Will regular Lodges receive negroes? And if so, must other Lodges recognize them?

Let us go back to the landmarks again. A candidate must be *free born*, and elected by the unanimous vote of the Lodge; and no visitor can be admitted to a Lodge against the objection of a single one of its members; and no new Lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge.

These would seem to be all that is required for this generation, at any rate; the law is simple, but comprehensive.

But some are not content with this; forgetting 'that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry' in one respect more than in another, they have fallen into a similar error—in the opposite extreme—to the one committed, or contemplated rather, by the Grand Master of Ohio last year.

Prominent among them, we are surprised to find Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, who is usually so careful to support the landmarks and so strongly opposed to modern innovations. The Grand Lodge of Delaware passed a resolution that, if it means anything, is an innovation in the body of Masonry. As such, the veteran Bro. Fuller, of Tennessee, felt compelled to enter his protest against it; But Bro. Gouley approves it, without due consideration, we trust.

Whoever sits in the Grand Orient of France must ordinarily sit with a negro Brother; and it is useless to say that the law of Masonry excludes a man physically, mentally and morally qualified, because of his race or color. Lodges may choose to receive a man of another race; that is their prerogative. But to allow political questions to cause innovations in Masonry will quickly destroy it. And we frankly but fraternally suggest to our Southern Brethren, that their course in endeavoring to change the old rule opens the door to changes in the other directions. Let us, therefore, *adhere to the landmarks*, and sail our good old ship with even keel, avoiding Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other."

Upon the subject thus discussed, we, for one Mason, have a few very plain words to say. When we were made a Mason, and passed, and raised, we did not bind ourselves by the solemn vows of the Order to acknowledge negroes as our Masonic Brethren and to risk our life to save the life of a negro who might demand it in the manner known to Masons. That is not "within the length of *our* cable-tow." The obligations of Masonry are onerous enough, when so many indifferent white men are, after a fashion, Masons. We never entered into any covenant of brotherhood with Negro Masons.

The warrant granted to Prince Hall and others, by the Provincial Grand Master, *was* regular. Grand Lodges had not then established the law, *now* in force in this country, that a Grand Lodge has the right to prohibit the creation of a Lodge within its jurisdiction by any other power than itself. And if the negro Lodges and Grand Lodges are irregular, they can easily regulate themselves by getting warrants from the Grand Orient of Haiti: for if our Grand Lodges will not grant them charters, they have a right to go elsewhere for them.

It is of no use to *evade* the question. You cannot get a lion out of your path, by winking and shutting your eyes, and imagining that he is no longer there. The question has to be met. The Grand Lodges of the Northern States will soon be creating negro Lodges, and their subordinates accepting negroes as Masons. For ourself, we say, and we think all Southern Masons who are white men will say so too, that when we are required to acknowledge negroes as Masons, we shall consider that Masonry had better be abandoned; and we shall surely abandon every branch of it, in which it is attempted to bind us in the bonds of fraternity with the African. What the Grand Orient of France does imports little to us. If we cannot be Masons without accepting negroes as brethren, we shall decline to acknowledge the existence of any such bonds.

Memphis Rite.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1868.

Hon. C. C. Burt, 91°:

Dear Sir: I beg leave hereby to resign the Deputy Grand Mastership of the Rite of Memphis. My reasons for doing so are briefly these;

1. The necessity for preservation of Masonic harmony, which, by continued organized action of those connected with the rite, is seriously imperiled.

2. My conviction that, under present auspices, it is utterly impossible for the rite to gain a recognized existence in this city or surrounding territory.

3. The impossibility of any good result from its establishment, even if successfully accomplished.

4. Personal inability to perform the duties which the office of D. G. M. from its nature demands.

Personally, I have received from you that kindness which I shall never cease to be grateful for, and I have to this hour defended you from all attacks from whatever quarter. I have no further Masonic ambition to be gratified, but I have an intense and abiding anxiety to retain my old and constant Masonic friends, *all* of whom discountenance the formation of *any* new Masonic organization. I am tired of strife. I want to be at peace.

I had rather withdraw from all of Masonry than to be longer exposed to all the bickering, misrepresentation and malevolence which my present position involves.

Violation of Masonic confidence seems to be the rule in the highest degrees, of which I have just been informed of a striking instance. I shall not specify, but leave this statement just where it is, in the shadow.

It remains only for me to add that, while I have no doubt of the validity of the degrees of the Rite of Memphis which you confer, there is no longer any "sovereign sanctuary" in Chicago or elsewhere in this country, at least having an existence recognizable by any Masonic body. Such an organization had a right to exist, perhaps had a temporary, evanescent existence, but the stern truth is, it no longer has a being, and here, at least, not to be galvanized into even a semblance of vitality. It is useless to protract the struggle, "the logic of events" is stronger than human will.

With sincerest wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
J. ADAMS ALLEN.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1868.

The undersigned having entered into the organization of a body in this city known as the "Rite of Memphis," under the impression that it was a legitimate rite in Masonry, subsequent investigation has convinced us that it is *not* a Masonic Rite; consequently it becomes our duty to, and we do hereby renounce all affiliation or association with it; that we now deprecate and protest against the unwarranted and unauthorized use of our several names to induce others to join the same.

H. N. Hurlbut, K. T. and 32°; H. W. Bigelow, K. T. and 32°; L. K. Osborn, K. T. and 32°; Sam E. Underhill, K. T. and 32°; E. B. Myers, K. T. and 32°; W. F. Wentworth, K. T. and 32°; C. E. Hyde, K. T. and 32°; D. C. Hill, K. T. and 32°; E. H. Keen, K. T. and 32°; John Middleton, K. T. and 32°. Thos. D. Snyder, K. T. and 32°; A. M. Hitchcock, K. T.; B. F. Patrick, K. T. and 33°; T. T. Gurney, K. T. and 32°; C. H. Brewer, K. T. and 32°; D. R. Dyche, K. T.; R. E. Story, K. T.; D. A. Starrett, K. T. and 32°; Wm. G. Swan, K. T. and 32°; Ira S. Younglove, K. T. and 32°; Also E. Clark, K. T. and 32°; George McElwain, K. T. and 32°; R. J. Morse, K. T. and 32°; F. H. Nichols, K. T. and 32°; E. V. Roddin, K. T.; Wm. T. Hancock, K. T. and 32°; H. R. Caberey, K. T.; John W. Clyde; Lyman W. Rouse, K. T.; J. Adams Allen, K. T.; M. N. Fuller,; G. L. Smith, K. T. and 33°.

A Good Man Gone.

Charles Arnold Fuller, 33°, R. W. Grand Secretary, P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee F. and A. Masons, died at 7 o'clock a.m., June 5th, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. B. Plummer, Esq., in Edgefield.

For many years Mr. Fuller had been suffering from severe pulmonary disease, whose insidious march could not be arrested, and he and his friends felt that he must ultimately become its victim. As a Christian he awaited the inevitable hour patiently and calmly, confident that when he died his spirit would return to the God who gave it, and a blessed immortality be his reward. At the opening of the Grand Lodge last October he was in very feeble health. He attended the meeting, however, and remained at his post, faithfully discharging his duties as R. W. Grand Secretary, although at great sacrifice to his comfort and health. Shortly after its adjournment he was confined to his room, and seldom thereafter was seen again in the city. The last four months of his life was a steady and unremitting conflict with death, and only when his mortal strength was exhausted did he succumb. His mind was clear and unimpaired to the last, and he conversed upon religious subjects intelligently and hopefully, expressing his willingness to die and his assurance of future happiness in the bosom of God. His interest in the Masonic Order, from which he had received high honors, was unflagging.

In 1865 Mr. Fuller entered into an agreement with Thomas McCulloch, P. G. M., and John Frizzell, P. G. M., by which they pledged one another that on the death of either, the survivor or survivors should perform the burial service over the deceased. In September, 1867, Mr. McCulloch died, and according to the agreement Mr. Frizzell performed the burial service. He has now fulfilled his sacred pledge at the grave of his friend and Brother, Chas. A. Fuller.

The deceased was a native of the State of New York, having been born in Oswego county, on the 27th of August, 1816. He was consequently near the close of his fifty-second year.

He was a Mason in 1832, at Columbia, a member of Lodge No. 31, of which he was subsequently elected Secretary, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master of the Lodge. Later, he was a Royal Arch, Mason and Secretary and High Priest of Chapter No. 4. The degrees of R. and S. Master, in Nashville Council No. 1, and Knighthood in Nashville Commandery No. 1, were conferred upon him in quick succession; and subsequently he became Prelate and Grand Commander. His connection with the Grand Lodge commenced in 1842, as a representative from Columbia Lodge No. 31. Grand Pursuivant was the first office he held. It was conferred upon him by the late Wilkins Tannehill. From that time to his death he attended every meeting of the Grand Lodge. In 1850 he was elected M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge, and re-elected in 1851. Was next chosen Grand Secretary, and served as such sixteen years, attaining distinction in the Order in the whole country. By the Grand Chapter he was, in 1844, elected Grand Marshal, and re-elected in 1845. In 1846 he was chosen Deputy Grand High Priest; re-elected in 1847. In 1849 was chosen Grand High Priest; re-elected in 1850. In 1865 he represented the Grand Chapter of the Tennessee in Grand Chapter of the United States. In 1860 was chosen Grand Steward by the Grand Council. Was present and participated in formation of Grand Council, R. and S. Master, and elected Grand Recorder in 1847, and held the position (two years excepted) till he died. In 1859, presided in the organization of the Grand Commandery, and was chosen R. E. Grand Commander. Declined re-election. In 1865 was elected Grand Recorder.

In 1860 the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite were conferred upon him, to the 32°, by Ill. Bro. Charles Scott, Inspector General; and he received the 33°, and became an honorary member of Supreme Council, at Washington, in April, 1866.

From the above hasty sketch it will be seen that Charles Arnold Fuller was not only a good citizen, but a Mason trusted and honored as few men have been before him. And the imposing procession of the Fraternity which rendered him lately the last sad tribute, and made his obsequies a pageant of the most solemn and impressive character, was due not less to them than to him.

In all the relations of life Mr. Fuller was a *true man*. As a husband and a father, a friend or neighbor, he discharged all his duties and met all his responsibilities faithfully, always kind, affectionate and considerate. Thus he lived and died—true to all who had claims upon him, true to his Christian faith, true to his obligations as a Mason, true to his race, and true to the *country* which gave him birth.

The funeral procession was one of the largest ever held in Nashville. Not only the Masonic Fraternity, but the citizens generally joined it, thus showing their regard for the honored dead, and for the principles and virtues which were the rule of his action through life. It was an exhibition worthy of Nashville, and will never be forgotten by those who saw or participated in it.

NATCHEZ, June 13, 1868.

Editor Memphis Appeal:

At a debate which lately took place at Harmony Lodge No. 1 of F. and A. Masons, the question came up as regards the secresy of the ballot box. Now, I would like to be informed whether or not a member has a right to divulge his ballot to a brother member of his Lodge, of his own free will, without being previously questioned on the subject. By answering this you will confer a favor upon

Yours fraternally,
A. SILVERBURG, JR.,
A member of Andrew Jackson Lodge No. 2, of F. and A. M.

Our opinion is that one who deposits a negative ballot *may* make it known that he did so. There is no reason why he should not. One who votes in the affirmative can *not* make it known, because if *every* one should do so it would become known who cast the black ball. The rule of secresy is for *his* protection, that he may be perfectly free to vote to reject, without being known to have done so. If he chooses he may vote openly to reject.

YOUNG DUMAS fell down stairs and broke his ribs the other day, which is said to be the cause of the postponement of his American visit.

What a godsend it would have been to the Radicals just about this time to have had the opportunity of lionizing a sure enough literary quadroon, who is almost a divider of laurels with *Alexander pere* in the sensational school of the drama and romance?

—A new English jockey, named Newhouse, is fourteen years old, and weighs forty-four pounds.

—Diamonds to the amount of $20,000,000 are said to be owned by persons in New York.

—They have got up a four-legged chicken at Louisville, that moves about like any other quadruped, as if unaware of being degraded from its rang among bipeds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY PPEAL,
MEMPHIS, June 27, 1868.

Rumors concerning the standing of one of our National banks have been rife in money circles for a few days back, but we refrained from noticing them, hoping that it would pull through. We are, however, now compelled to announce the suspension of the Merchants' National, which occurred to-day at noon. For some days back Gen. E. C. Wilson, United States bank examiner, has been in this city and has been investigating the affairs of the National banks. After a careful and thorough examination of the books of the Merchants' National he was requested by the Board of Directors to take charge. Of course, rumor, with its thousand tongues, has taken up the matter, and the wildest conjectures were uttered by those interested, as well as others. From all that we can learn at this early date, the failure is a bad one, and will entail heavy loss upon the stockholders and depositors. Much of the assets are made up of suspended paper. At the hour of closing, there was no cash on hand and nothing to their credit with any of their banking correspondents. Paper amounting to about $300,000 has been sent, at different times, to New York, all of which was discounted and is now coming into maturity. All of this will come back protested, and will stand against the bank as liabilities to this amount. This added to the debt due depositors, say $200,000, will make up the gross liabilities little if any less than $500,000. To offset this they will have the paper now in New York, and they still hold paper amounting to about $400,000. Of this it is hard to say how much may be collectable, but we think that twenty-five per cent. would be a liberal estimate. The bank building is worth probably $20,000, and the interest and difference between their bonds deposited in Washington and their circulation will amount to from $65,000 to $75,000. With the above data to go upon, and we are not far out of the way in our estimate, our readers can readily calculate what will be the probable loss sustained by stockholders and depositors.

Gold in New York opened at 140¾c and declined to 140¼c at the close. Our brokers report an increase in the amounts presented for sale, with no counter demand. Buying at 138½ to 139c; selling at 139½ to 140c.

Old Tennessee bonds in New York today were quoted at 76; new, 74½c.

In bonds and stocks there was nothing doing to-day. The feeling existing in money circles was such as to put a stop to all transactions of this nature. We quote, therefore, as on yesterday. Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock, 56; Memphis and Little Rock bonds, 42 to 44c. Memphis and Ohio Railroad stock, 10c; 1st mortgage bonds 10s, 30c; 2d mortgage bonds 6s, 20c; Mississippi Central Railroad bonds, 1st mortgage, 57 to 58c; 2d mortgage, 40 to 41c; Mississippi and Tennessee, 1st mortgage, 50c; 2d mortgage, 33c.

The same causes which operated upon bonds effected City Scrip. The transactions for the day were confined to a few small lots, which were taken by dealers at prices ranging from 75 to 77c. Only a few brokers are buying, deeming it prudent to keep all their assets, as far as possible, in currency, until the excitement upon the street is allayed. City bonds are firm at 55c.

County Warrants are dull. We quote nominally at 60c buying; selling at 65c.

Police Scrip quiet. Buying at 80; selling at 85.

Cotton was firm in Liverpool at the opening to-day—Uplands, 11¼ to 11¼d; Orleans, 11½ to 11¾d. It remains quiet throughout, with prices unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. In New York at the opening cotton was very firm; sales of 300 bales Low Middlings at 29½ to 30c; Middlings, 31½c; Orleans, 32c; Good Middlings, 32½c. Holders were asking higher rates. At noon there was a moderate demand and prices firm, and at the close was quiet but steady—Uplands, 31½c; sales 800 bales; week's sales 13,000 bales; week's receipts, 4135; exports 860; stock 54,000; receipts during the week at all United States ports 3000 bales. Our market was firm during the day, but we could learn of no sales. Buyers offering 30c and holders asking 30c for Middlings. At the offering rate Western spinners' agents would have taken all upon the market. Quotations are entirely nominal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, June 27, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day		6
Received previously	252,835	252,841
		253,921
Exported to-day	93	
Exported previously	253,381	253,474
Stock on hand		447
Received this week		133
Exported " "		447

The general markets were quiet during the day. Wheat is in good demand, with rather light receipts. Among the sales reported was 66 sacks No. 2 at $1 75; 24 do at $1 75; 25 do at $1 80. A Pittsburg buyer has orders to fill at $2, and will take all the choice offered at that price. The Poplar street mills are now at work, and besides paying the full market price for wheat, are turning out flour not surpassed in any market. Mess Pork is firm at $29 00 to 29 50 for full weight. Light weight Pork finds no favor, and the stock will not, we think, be renewed. Prime Mess $26 00 to 26 50. Jowls scarce at $19 00 to 20 00. Rump, $25 00 to 26 00. Clear Bacon Sides, 17½ to 17¾c; Clear Rib, 17c; Rib, 16½; Shoulders, 13½ to 14c; country cut meats about ½c lower; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18 to 19; plain smoked, 17 to 18c; Sugar Cured Canvassed, 20 to 21c. Lard is steady at 18½ to 19c in tierces; kegs, 20 to 21c. Corn is dull; we quote on levee at 90 to 92c; from store, 97c to $1 00. Oats in small way, 77 to 78c; 50 sacks sold on landing at 75c. Bran, dull at $28 in lots and $30 from store. Hay dull; selling at $16 to 17 on levee by the ton; 600 bales choice were taken at $14 50. Corn meal steady; fresh sells at $4 25 to 4 50 from levee and store; Kilndried, $4 50 to 4 75. Old chickens, $4 50 to 4 75; young, $3 to 4. Eggs are firm at 18c. Flour is quiet and weak; Superfine, $7 50 to 8 50; X, $9 00 to 9 50; XX, $10 to 11; XXX, $12 to 13; Fancy Brands, $14 00 to 14 50. New Potatoes are in good demand at 75c to $1 per bushel and $2 to 2 50 per barrel. Butter is in fair demand at 25 to 30c for choice country and Western. Cheese dull—prices range from 13½ to 17c for good. Coffee is quiet, with fair stock; Rio, 21 to 26½c; Java, 38 to 42c. Molasses firm; Sugarhouse, in barrels, 65c to 90c; half barrels, 80c to $1 00; kegs, $10 to 10 50. New Onions, scarce at $6 to 6 50 per barrel. Salt steady; barrels, $3 00; sacks, $2 75 to 3; Dairy Salt per barrel, $4 00. Tar in kegs per dozen, $6 to 6 50. Sugar firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16 to 18c; fair, 14 to 15c; Island Sugars, 13 to 16c. Tobacco—lugs to common, 5 to 12c; selections, 18 to 20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is dull at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

There is very little if any change in the stock market. Beef cattle are firm at 7 to 8c for No. 1; inferior, 3 to 5c. Sheep, $2 50 to 5 00 per head, as to quality. Hogs, 4½ to 5½c, with fair demand.

WANTED TO RENT—For a few months, a small country RESIDENCE, with shady grounds attached, from two to four miles from the city. Apply at 317 Main street. jel

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Benjamin F. Stofer, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Stofer, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je16 23 30 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of E. W. Long, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. W. Long of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 21 day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je3 10 17 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Giles & Randolph, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Giles & Randolph, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 12th day of June, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je3 20 27 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of David Wolff, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Wolff, of Memphis. In the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 12th day of June, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je13 20 27 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Davis Bryson, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Davis Bryson, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 12th day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je13 20 27 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of T. J. Pearson & Co., Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. J. Pearson & Co., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 2d day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je3 10 17 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Solomon Lewinsohn, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Lewinsohn, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn. the 2d day of June, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
je3 10 17 Assignee, etc.

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